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1829	Fine 1.25; very good	.75
1831	Very fine 1.25; fine	.75
1832	Very fine 1.25; fine	.75
1833	Very fine 1.25; fine	.75
1834	Very fine 1.25; fine	.75
1835	Very fine 1.25; fine	.75
1836	Ex. fine 2.00; very fine	1.25
1837	Plain hair cord, ex. fine 3.50; very fine	1.25
1837	Beaded hair cord, ex. fine 3.00; very fine	1.25
1838	Ex. fine 1.50; very fine 1.00; fine	.50
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Number 7

SIXTIETH YEAR OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICATION

ARCHITECTURA NUMISMATICA

80

B. EARLE KEZARTEE STANTON, Los Angeles

The numismatists of two thousand years hence will, it is feared, derive but little help from our coinage in an attempt to envisage the public buildings now extant. This situation is not merely unfortunate but entirely unnecessary. That there is abundant and appropriate material for architectural coin designs and the necessary artistic and technical skill to depict such designs, cannot be doubted. The United States is, moreover, well populated with numismatists and others who would welcome such commemoration.

As early as 1836 the Royal Institute of British Architects spoke in reference to this subject: "Another source of information is ancient coins and medals. * * * From them Piranesi and other architectural writers have derived authority for the restoration of many ancient buildings." With the justifiable assumption that coin designs should be artistic, it is well to remember that architecture itself, is a practical manifestation of art. "The study of architecture," says Sir Banister Fletcher in his *History of Architecture on the Comparative Method*, "opens up the enjoyment of contemporary buildings with an appreciation of their meaning and their charm, and every ruin conjures up the character and conditions of past periods. Architecture supplies a key to the thoughts, habits and aspirations of each period. * * * Finally it is the mother of sculpture, painting and the decorative arts."

The fact remains, however, that architectural coin designs have not been employed to any great extent either in this country or by our sister nations. True, there are isolated instances of this use, such as the picture of Monticello on the Jefferson nickel, and in the case of a few commemorative half dollars. In the latter class may be mentioned the San Francisco-Oakland bridge, the San Diego Exposition buildings, the Lynchburg Court House, the Concord Belfry Building. An almost microscopic picture of the U. S. Capitol appears on the double eagle as a sort of addenda to the main design. But speaking of the regular coinage, architectural numismatics is conspicuously absent.

Designers of the national currency have done rather better. Various public buildings are there represented;—the Lincoln Memorial on the five dollar bill, the U. S. Treasury on the ten dollar bill, etc. But currency, at its best a destructible medium, is hardly comparable with metallic money so far as its historical value is concerned. Except in the hands of a collector, the life of a paper dollar or its multiples, is notably brief.

A great diversity of opinion would naturally exist as to what particular buildings should be represented on the coinage. It seems obvious, however, that they should be structures of national importance rather than of merely local significance. The Washington Monument might well adorn the reverse of the Washington quarter, and the Lincoln memorial in a like position on the Lincoln cent. The Capitol would not appear out of place on the silver dollar; the half dollar might portray the White House. Or again, to follow out the Liberty motif previously utilized, Fanueil Hall in Boston, known as the "Cradle of Liberty," might appear as a reverse design.

The subject of this paper was suggested by the title of an interesting volume published in 1859. The author, T. J. Donaldson, had the advantage of being both an architect and a numismatist, and illustrated his work with many enlarged drawings of ancient coins. Although some of the author's findings are now questioned by more modern students, the old volume is well worth attention. More recently this matter has received excellent attention at the hands of Donald F. Brown in a monograph published in 1940 by the American Numismatic Society under the title, "Temples of Rome as Coin Types." Within the past few months Bluma L. Trell has contributed another A. N. S. monograph entitled "The Temple of Artemis at Ephesos," which in the words of H. W. Holzer who recently reviewed the work in *The Numismatist*, "sheds invaluable light on problems hitherto dimly understood." This review comments on the "close interdependence existing between archeology and numismatics."



Figure 1
Temple of Jupiter
B. C. 88

It is not at all strange that the Roman moneyers should have been motivated by the architecture of their day, for whatever else these people were or were not, they were essentially builders. Between the years B. C. 88 when the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was pictured on a denarius of the gens Volteia (Fig. 1), and A. D. 311, no less than forty three temples located in the city of Rome alone, were numismatically represented. This count does not take into consideration the coin portrayal of many other secular buildings, nor that of innumerable structures, both sacred and secular, in various other parts of the empire. It will thus be seen that there is abundant classical precedent in this matter.

The most important reason for picturing particular Roman buildings, says Mr. Brown, "appears to have been the actual building activity of the moneyer or emperor." There were other reasons, however, namely the commemoration of religious ceremonies and of important political events. Thus, to a certain extent, the ancient coin issues served a purpose not unlike that of the modern newspaper and radio. The first two hundred years of the Christian era furnish countless examples of this use.

It is interesting to check these architectural coin types with the buildings which they purport to picture. Trajan's Column, for example, is still standing, not too much the worse for wear after almost two thousand years. Likewise the facade of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, incorporated into a church which abuts the Roman Forum, may be directly compared with coin portrayals. The Colosseum, visited by all Roman tourists, is represented on a rare issue of Titus. The results of these and other comparisons, indicate that the coin representations are remarkably accurate. In some instances particular buildings have received numismatic representation even before the buildings were constructed or finished, as in the case of the Temple of Julius Caesar shown on a



Figure 2
Temple of Julius Caesar
B. C. 36

denarius of Augustus struck about B. C. 36. (Fig. 2) When this was done, as Mr. Brown has pointed out, the proposed building was shown "placed on a rather high podium with no visible means of access to the floor level," thus indicating that the structure was not yet ready for use.

Note should be taken, however, of the fact that the Roman moneyers were not always meticulous as to architectural details; sometimes the designs were apparently intended as suggestive rather than authoritative. For example, the number of columns is not always correctly shown. The Temple of Venus and Roma which actually had ten columns, is pictured on third century coins as having six or less, perhaps for reasons pertaining to space or composition. Apparently some of the die markers took much greater liberty with the subject matter than others, or perhaps considered precise details unimportant. A certain amount of abbreviation seems to have been permissible, but not addition; in any event it appears quite certain that the actual building was used as a model for the numismatic representation. Like the coin portraits of the Roman emperors, these architectural coin designs constitute reliable source material of definite value.

It seems evident that the Roman moneyers, like those in charge of our own coinage, had devised no definite master plan or program for the numismatic portrayal of public buildings. Perhaps the nearest approach

to such a plan is suggested by the coinage of the Emperor Trajan who, more or less systematically, commemorated the great edifices of his time. Not only did he issue coins showing his newly constructed Forum and other architectural works, but what is even more important, Trajan caused several of these coin pictures to be clearly labeled so that there might be no possibility of error. Not least interesting among these ancient commemoratives is a sestertius picturing the Circus Maximus, the course of which is still discernible at the foot of the Palatine Hill in Rome. Here, as many as 100,000 persons could and did enjoy the great chariot races and other exhibitions.

Architectura numismatica was not forgotten by Trajan's eminent successors, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius; in the latter reigns, however, less of a plan is seen. With the death of the philosopher-emperor, and the progressive disintegration of the empire, architecture received but scant attention at the hands of the moneyers except for occasional isolated instances.

During the third and fourth centuries the Temple of Venus and Roma which adjoined the Roman Forum, is one of the few edifices in the imperial city to be numismatically represented. Just why this particular building should be so consistently shown is not clear, other than the fact that it was one of the finest temples and was dedicated to the personification of Rome herself, which, perhaps, is reason enough. In other cases, likewise, it is difficult to understand why certain Roman buildings were chosen for coin portrayal while other structures, equally famous, were not so memorialized. In like manner, our successors will probably be unable to understand why American die makers were commissioned to picture buildings of local interest rather than those of national importance.

The Pantheon at Rome, a grand structure originally built by Marcus Agrippa in the Augustan age, restored by Hadrian and still standing intact, is apparently not represented on the Roman coinage. Likewise, the Basilica Julia, constructed by Julius Caesar and Augustus, and one of the most pretentious of the Roman court buildings, is not numis-



Figure 3
Basilica Aemilia
B. C. 64

matically represented although the older Basilica Aemilia, (Fig. 3) and the later Basilica Ulpia, are so represented. The only explanation is that already offered,—there was no definite plan; which simple explanation is applicable to our own coinage. However, the Romans did appreciate the advantages to be gained from coin portrayal of famous buildings, which is the theme of this present discussion.

The age of Augustus produced many notable examples of architectural excellence not only in the city of Rome but also in the Romanized East. The worship of Augustus, approved in the colonies if not in Rome, is clearly evidenced by the coinage of the period. Interesting silver medallions struck in Ephesus and Pergamum about B. C. 27-19 (Fig. 4)



Figure 4
Temple of Rome and Augustus
B. C. 27-19

picture the young head of this emperor on the obverse, with reverse designs showing various temples inscribed to Rome and Augustus. Similar temples are pictured on the coins of later emperors. These structures, judged from the coin designs which picture them, must, indeed, have been gorgeous examples of the Graeco-Roman architecture which prevailed then and which still furnishes the motivating impulse for twentieth century building.



Figure 5
Temple of Apollo
A. D. 37-42

An outstanding item of Caligula's coinage (A. D. 37-42) is a sestertius showing that emperor in the act of sacrificing before a hexastyle temple. (Fig. 5) Since this coin bears the inscription *DIVO AVGVSTO*, the obvious attribution adhered to for many years, was that the coin pictured a temple erected to the worship of the deified Augustus. The present view, however, is that the building shown is the Temple of Apollo Palatine, although the ceremony depicted was doubtless one in honor of Augustus. In other cases likewise, modern research has resulted in some modification of earlier views.

It is generally conceded that the die engraver's art in respect to Roman coinage, stood at a particularly high level about the time of the impious Nero (A. D. 54-68). Many public buildings, both sacred and secular, find representation on his coins. Most common, perhaps, is the closed Temple of Janus, commemorating the end of the Parthian war in A. D. 63, and the universal peace which then prevailed in the Roman world. Of about the same date is a sestertius picturing Nero's triumphal arch. And of special interest is a second bronze portraying the facade of the Macellum Magnum,—Nero's great two story market. (Fig. 6)



Figure 6
Market of Nero
A. D. 65

To attempt a discussion of the technical intricacies of Roman architecture would not only transcend the limits of this article but as well the limits of the writer's ability. For the present purposes suffice it to say that Roman architecture, numismatically depicted, was a combination which derived from the ancient Greek and Etruscan civilizations. To the peculiarly Greek orders, the Doric and Ionic, were added the Tuscan and the more ornate Corinthian. The arch, as an architectural form, became by adoption and use, typically Roman. But, whereas the early Greek temples were largely of stone, the Roman builders, to great advantage, employed not only stone but also brick and concrete, the latter medium being made use of as it is today, by pouring a cement mixture into wooden forms. On the outside the Roman buildings were commonly cased with stone or stucco. Bridges, aqueducts and other structures were often constructed of stones fitted together without the use of cement, the pieces being so securely joined that such engineering masterpieces as the Pont du Gard at Nimes, France, and other Roman works, are still in active use.

It is unnecessary to point out that in the United States are many, many buildings of artistic excellence and historic value, well worthy of numismatic commemoration. Some have been hereinbefore mentioned, merely by way of suggestion. What is needed is not merely a sporadic use of coin designs which feature existing public buildings but something in the way of a far reaching program covering such representation. Perhaps the latter is too much to hope for in the present confused world. We can at least hope and expect that the Jefferson nickel picturing the historic home of that president, is the forerunner of a series of coins which will preserve for posterity, the memory of other important structures.

This, in the opinion of the present writer, is not only a matter of privilege, but of duty.

Numismatics, it is well to remember, partakes of both art and science; its architectural and historical aspects are not least in importance. In so far as coin picturization of famous buildings is concerned a commendable beginning has been made by way of the Jefferson coin, although the mere accumulation of rolls of these nickels will hardly make one a numismatist, much less advance the present cause.

Viewing the matter entirely from a collector's standpoint, a most interesting collection of architectural coins may be assembled without unusual difficulty and without great cost. Nor need such a collection be confined to ancient coins. In the more important phase of architectural numismatica herein advocated, much can be done by coin clubs and individual collectors towards directing the attention of our moneyers to the value of such representation. Not only will numismatics be well served by the ultimate production of a coin series which may be truly designated as commemorative. The interests of humanity, past, present and future, will likewise be benefited.

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John R. Sinnock is Dead at 59; Was Chief Engraver of U. S. Mint

John R. Sinnock, chief engraver at the U. S. Mint here, died May 14th, in the Marine Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

He was considered one of the world's outstanding engravers and designed, among other outstanding works, the present Purple Heart Medal, an award originally issued by George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Sinnock, who was 59, was stricken ill several months ago. He lived at 2022 Spring Garden Street.

A native of Raton, N. M., Mr. Sinnock studied here at the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, won the Miffin scholarship for advanced study and travel in Europe and later taught at the museum for eight years.

He originally joined the staff of the Philadelphia Mint in 1917 as assistant metalist, resigned two years later and in 1925 was appointed as chief engraver by the late President Coolidge.

In 1926 he designed the two commemorative coins—a quarter eagle in gold and silver half-dollar—for the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

Mr. Sinnock designed the Purple Heart in 1931. His most recent coin work was the design for the Roosevelt ten-cent piece put into circulation early last year.

Shortly before his death, he completed a design for a Victory Medal for the U. S. Marine Corps, which has not yet been released.

Other recent works include the Truman Medal for the Presidential series and Vinson and Snyder medals of the Treasury Secretary series.

Mr. Sinnock, who won many awards in national designing competition, also sculptured medallion portraits from life of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Calvin Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Ogden Mills, William H. Woodin and Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Sketch Club, Philadelphia Art Alliance and an honorary member of the Philadelphia Water Color Club. He also was a member of the National Sculpture Society, American Federation of Art and the American Artists Professional League.

A Treasury Department spokesman in Washington said Mr. Sinnock requested in his will that the body be cremated and the ashes spread over his native state.

SPANISH AND SPANISH-AMERICAN MINT MARKS

By P. K. ANDERSON, Bogota, Colombia

In the writers opinion, one of the most interesting series of coins to collect is that of the Iberian Peninsula. The coinage of Spain has something to intrigue any collector as the series runs the entire gamut of collecting interest. For the collector of ancients you have first the coinage of the Celt-Iberians, Turdetans, Phoenicians, and Greeks with a few others. Then the Roman series beginning with the battle of Numantia (B. C. 133) down through the reign of Nero, during which time coins were struck all over Spain.

The Roman era was followed by that of the Visigoths who struck coins in Eastern and Southern Spain until they were defeated by the Moors of Northern Africa. The Moors established in Spain the Kingdom of Granada which at its peak comprized all of Spain except a small area in the Pyrenees Mountains and part of Galicia called Conde de Asturias (County of Asturias.) The end of the Moorish Kingdom occurred during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella who financed the voyages of Columbus and in the same year, 1492. Coins of most of the Moorish rulers are easily obtainable.

The era of the Christian kings probably should begin with Pelayo who was elected Count of Asturias shortly after the death of Roderic the Visigoth in 711 AD. The history of Spain then comes down through dozens of little kingdoms and counties which appear and disappear through marriage, death and inheritance until the entire peninsula was united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Navarre with Isabella of Castile and Leon in 1469. The first collectible coins of the Christian kings are probably those of Sancho Ramirez of Aragon (1063-1094).

The history of a united Spain continues until the present time but for the purpose of this article we will only go as far as the abdication of Isabella II in 1868. During this period there were the usual amount of disturbances including several Pretenders all of which tends to make the series more interesting. In addition to the Pretenders there were three French kings who struck coins for parts of Spain, Louis XIII, Louis XIV and Jose Napoleon. At various periods there were siege coins and necessity pieces. Coins of all the monarchs are easily obtainable with the exception of those of Luis I who only reigned 9 months during the year 1724. An innovation of the Spanish coinage during this period was the Proclamation pieces which were issued in great numbers.

The writer has traveled a great deal and has visited many coin clubs and during these visits has been shown many type sets of American coins. "Imagine my surprise" that none of these type sets included "The Spanish Milled Dollar" which together with its subdivisions was legal tender in the United States until February 21, 1857.

In the 30 odd years that the writer has been collecting Spanish Coins he has encountered very few American collectors of this fascinating series and has come to the conclusion that perhaps the scarcity of numismatic literature on the subject is one of the reasons. All of the standard books are in Spanish and most of them are out of print and very expensive.

They also contain some rather glaring errors. In the hope that interest can be aroused there follows a list of Spanish Mint Marks which the writer believes to be the nearest correct yet published. Some coins may be found which are earlier or later than the dates given in this list and the writer would appreciate being notified of any examples.

Spanish Mint Marks of Spanish Mints

520

AVILA—The letter A from Sancho IV (1284-1295) until the beginning of the reign of Ferdinand & Isabella.

BARCELONA—The letter B during the reign of Philip V (1700-1746). The name in full for Jose Napoleon (1808-1814). B or BA from 1814 to 1851. After 1851 the mint mark was 8 pointed stars on Gold & Silver. B or BA was continued on copper coinage until 1858; thereafter 8 pointed stars; There was a private mint in Barcelona operated by Oeschger-Merdach & Co. (1865-1890) whose mint mark was OM conjoined.

BILBAO—B surmounted by a small o in 1821 on the 10 reales Resellado only.

BURGOS—The letter B from Ferdinand III (1230-1252) until the end of the reign of Philip IV (1621-1665). An exception made during the reigns of Juan I (1379-1390) and Juan II (1458-1479) when B - S was used.

CADIZ—A crowned C during the Napoleonic wars (1808-1815).

CATALUNA—This mint used C as a mark and was a portable mint which operated in Reus, Tarragona, and Palma de Mallorca during the Napoleonic wars (1808-1815).

CUENCA—A shallow bowl or cup from Ferdinand III (1230-1252) until Charles & Johanna (1516-1555); then C.

GERONA—The name in full and GNA during Napoleonic wars (1808-1809).

GRANADA—G during Ferdinand & Isabella and Charles & Johanna; afterwards a pomegranate.

JAEN—IAEN or JAEN for Enrique IV (1454-1474).

JUBIA—J or JA from Ferdinand VII (about 1816). Apparently struck copper only.

LA CORUNA—A scallop from Alfonso XI (1312-1350) until Charles & Johanna. After that a chalice.

LERIDA—The name in full and ILD during Napoleonic wars.

LEON—The name in full from Alfonso VI (1073-1109) until Ferdinand IV (1295-1312); then L until Enrique III (1390-1406).

MADRID—An M from Ferdinand III (1230-1252) until Enrique IV (1454-1474); then MD conjoined until during the reign of Philip IV (1621-1665); then a crowned M until 1851. From 1851 on the mark of this mint was 6 pointed stars. The Greek Sigma which is found on copper coins of Philip IV is probably what the cowboys would call a "lazy M" and can be assigned to Madrid.

PALMA DE—The letter P or arms of Mallorca.

MALLORCA—

PAMPLONA—P - P (1837).

- SAN ANTOLIN**—The name in full for Alfonso VII (1126-1157).
- SAHAGUN**—This mint mark has never been identified but permission to strike coins was given by Urraca (1109-1126) and Alfonso VII (1126-1157).
- SANTANDER**—S surmounted by a small N in 1821 on the 10 reales Resellado only.
- SANTIAGO**—The name in full for Alfonso VII (1126-1157).
- SEGOVIA**—The name in full for Alfonso VII (1126-1157); then S until Enrique III (1390-1406) or Enrique IV (1454-1474). Then an acqueduct until 1863 when the mint was closed. Variety collectors watch this acqueduct as it takes many forms.
- SEVILLE**—An S from 1258 until 1851 except during reigns of Juan I (1379-1390) and Juan II (1458-1479) when S - E was used. From 1851 on the mint mark was 7 pointed stars.
- TOLEDO**—The name in full from 1085 until Alfonso VIII (1158-1214); then T, sometimes surmounted with a small o.
- TARRAGONA**—No mark. Struck during Napoleonic wars.
- TORTOSA**—TOR SA and arms (1808-1811).
- VALENCIA**—During the reign of Philip V (1700-1746) a bird, supposed to be a bat. (Murcielago). The letter V during the Napoleonic wars.
- VILALON**—V during reign of Enrique IV (1454-1474).
- VALLADOLID**—This is a hard one. The coat-of-arms of the city was three gold nuggets and the mint mark shows up as three dots resembling periods. These are soon worn off and are difficult to distinguish.
- ZARAGOZA**—Z on copper coins of Philip V (1700-1746) otherwise CA which are the initials of the city's name in Roman times (Caesar Augusta).

Spanish Mint Marks of American Mints

- CARACAS**—The name in full during the reign of Ferdinand VII (1817-1820).
- CHIHUAHUA**—CA during the war of Independence of Mexico (1811-1816).
- CIUDAD BOLIVAR**—PROVINCIA DE GVAIANA (1813-1815).
- CUZCO**—The name in full and CUZo (1824).
- DURANGO**—D or Do during the war of Independence of Mexico (1811-1822).
- GUADALAJARA**—GA during war of Independence of Mexico (1812-1823).
- GUANAJUATO**—Go during war of Independence of Mexico (1813-1821).
- GUATEMALA**—G from Philip V (1700-1746) until 1776 and from then on NG for Nueva Guatemala.
- LIMA**—The name in full from 1752; later on L alone and finally LIMAE in monogram.
- MENDOZA**—M on Rare "Cobs" struck in 1823-1824.
- MEXICO**—M and M surmounted by a small o from Charles & Johanna until 1822.

POTOSI—P from 1572 until 1773; then from 1767 to 1823 a monogram of the letters P.T.S. and sometimes I. These two mint marks overlap as P was used on "Cobs" which were struck until 1773 and the monogram was used on Columnar coins which were begun in 1767.

POPAYAN—P and PN during the reign of Ferdinand VII.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA—NR from Philip IV (1621-1665).

SANTO DOMINGO—SD during the reign of Ferdinand VII.

SANTA MARTA—SM during the reign of Ferdinand VII.

SANTIAGO—S surmounted by a small o.

ZACATECAS—The name in full and Zs during the reign of Ferdinand VII.

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THE SILVER THREE CENT PIECE

By REV. EDWARD W. W. LEWIS, A. N. A. 11901

(A paper read before the Westchester County Coin Club, March 18, 1947.)

A few years ago, I invited a jeweler friend of mine to ride with me from Concord, N. H., to Springfield, Mass. During the journey, he showed me a silver dollar dated 1800. I had never seen a coin like that, and I was considerably interested. I bought the dollar, and he gave me a few two-cent pieces and three-cent pieces. That started me on my hobby of collecting coins.

Like nearly all laymen, I had visions of much value in all these coins. However, later I learned that the two-cent and three-cent pieces were worth not more than twenty-five cents each. That really made me more interested, for I could then collect coins, interesting coins, on my "fabulous" ministerial salary.

Among the coins were three of the silver three-cent pieces with readable dates. The condition of the coins made no difference to me. They were rare and usual, I thought, and I began to have much more interest in them. I spoke to friends of mine, and very few had ever seen or even heard of a silver three-cent piece. Why did we have such a coin? Where were they minted? Were they popular? How long were they made? All these and other questions plagued me till I finally took time out to learn the answers.

To get a better understanding of this piece, let us look at the background. In 1844, the legal ratio turned the tide of silver movement against the United States of America. From then on, more silver was exported to England than was imported from Mexico. To add to the scarcity, another factor entered. That was gold. The gold of Australia and the gold of California helped to cause economic and trade difficulties in many countries. The California gold discovery of 1848, yielded such returns that by the next year, it influenced the currency of the world. By 1850, the effect was so strong that silver coins in full weight rapidly began to disappear.

Early the following spring, 1851, the market ratio dropped to 15.45 to 1. The silver in two regular half dollars was worth \$1.03 ½. This condition led to further and faster exportation of silver coins of normal weight, and

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made impossible the circulation of full-size silver coins. Trade suffered increasingly from the lack of proper currency and especially from the absence of small change. The 1849 gold dollars helped in one sense. They partly replaced the silver dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars. On the other hand, the gold dollars assisted in the continued disappearance of silver, for the people did not wish to exchange in any way \$1.03½ in silver for \$1.00 in gold.

The scarcity of change became so acute that in 1850, Senator Dickinson proposed two coins. One was to be a cent composed of nine parts copper and one part silver. It was to weigh 25 grains (about half the size of our Lincoln cent), have a hole in it for stacking on stake, and be legal tender up to ten cents. Dickinson said the cent would be more popular by increasing the intrinsic value and decreasing the size. The other coin he proposed was the silver three-cent piece. It was to weigh according to value 123/8 grains. However, instead of being 9/10 pure silver, it would be only 3/4. It was to be a subsidiary coin with a legal tender limit of twenty cents. The mint was to use its own silver for coins and trade them to public only for foreign fractional silver coins which were still used as legal tender in the United States at that time. The rising value of silver caused the hoarding of coins in very fine or better condition, but even with the tremendous scarcity of change, Congress did nothing with the 1850 proposal of Senator Dickinson.

The state of the currency is seen partly in the fact that banks and post offices were allowing only 23c for the Spanish double-real, 10c for the real, and 5c for the medio while the government kept the ratings at 25, 12½, and 6¼ for the same pieces. There were \$6,000,000 in underweight coins still in circulation, but these were only a drop in a bucket. And almost every one of the U. S. and foreign silver coins in circulation was at least 3% worn while the average was nearer 10% to 15%. The dearth of small silver coins was so great that railroads, hotels, and stores were paying premiums for change. The mint was losing money by taking underweight coins, and giving full weight in return. So while there were minted almost as many halves and quarters in 1851, as in 1804, none was released for circulation lest they be exported. For the exportation of silver jumped from \$2,000,000 in 1850 more than imports to \$23,000,000 in 1851 more than imports.

In 1851, the House Committee introduced a bill which reduced the postage from 5c to 3c. Since they thought that the large copper cents would be inconvenient change, they included the silver three-cent proposal of Senator Dickinson of the year before. Anyway, even the marked increase of the large cents of 1851, 2, and 3 would have helped very little for the total number of the three years was only one for each person in the United States.

The three-cent silver piece was authorized by the act of 3 March 1851. It was to weigh 12½ grains, have three parts silver and one part copper, and be legal tender for thirty cents. It was thought that the piece would facilitate the sale of three-cent stamps, be useful in exchanging the real and medio at governmental ratings, make possible minting of worn foreign and domestic coins without loss, and provide a medium of small change.

It was the first silver coin without unlimited legal tender value, and, thus, it placed silver in a subordinate position as monetary material. The silver in a dollar face value of 3c pieces was worth 86c in gold. The cost of copper and production was so little that the government made a profit of about 10%. This made possible the use of Spanish silver without loss. The critics called it a "debased" coin, but the general and commercial public made a demand for it.

The treasury officials sold three-cent pieces in lots of 100 for U. S. gold or silver, and exchanged them for the full ratings of the Spanish coins. The demand for the three-cent piece was so great, even before they were minted, that the Director of the Mint decided to make 100,000 before selling them. In six months, there were six million in circulation. By the second year, there were twenty million more. Thus the coin which was only ¾ silver, was unredeemable, was legal tender for only thirty cents, and which was the thinnest coin ever minted in the U. S. became the most important coin in the country.

As collectors, you will be interested in the actual designs of the pre-approved and approved pieces. While there was discussion of a possible three-cent piece, Mr. Dubois hastily designed three experimental pieces to get a better idea of size and possible designs. In 1849, twenty-one to twenty-five of each of three different designs were made. The first had the obverse of the half dime of 1849, and had the Arabic numeral, 3, in a plain field for the reverse. The second had a Roman numeral, III, instead; otherwise it was the same. The third used the two preceding reverses.

In 1850, two pattern pieces were made. There were 101 to 300 of the first minted. On the obverse it had a Liberty cap and date while on the reverse it had "III" in wreath surrounded by "United States of America." Of the second pattern of 1850, there were only 2 or 3 minted. This piece had the same reverse as the other while the obverse was an Arabic numeral, "3" in a plain field.

You are all familiar with the one design finally accepted for use in 1851. On the obverse, it has the six-pointed star with the shield in the middle of it. Below the star is the date, and around it is the United States of America. On the reverse is the letter "C" with "III" inside it. Above "III" are leaves, and below are arrows. All around the "C" are thirteen stars. The weight of this was changed to 11.52 grains and fineness to .900 by the Act of April, 1853.

There are three varieties. From 1851 to 1853 there was one outline to the star; from 1854 to 1858 there were three outlines to the star while after that there were two outlines to the star.

The quick and wide popularity of the three-cent piece is seen in the numbers minted. In 1851, there were 5,400,000 minted in Philadelphia, and 720,000 made in New Orleans. From the second year on, they were made only at the Philadelphia mint. In 1852 and 1853, there were 30,100,000 made. They were given in change in stores widely. For instance, if one gave a gold dollar for a ten-cent article, he would be likely to receive up to this time ten or fifteen three-cent pieces and a half dozen unrecognizable reals and medios, for the full size and full value silver coins had long since disappeared. A Philadelphia paper even made fun of the three-cent piece in spite of its popularity, and referred to a storekeeper's using a ladle to give change in 3c pieces when one gave him a five-dollar note.

However, the popularity of the piece was little more than that of popular songs today, for on 1 April 1853, a law was passed which made the weight of the three-cent piece 11.52 and the fineness 9/10 pure. At the same time, other small silver pieces were reduced 6.91% in silver value. There were over \$9,000,000 in silver in circulation in 1853, and it stayed there, for the silver in four quarters was worth less than a gold dollar; therefore, it was no longer profitable to export it. In 1854, \$8,000,000 more went into and stayed in circulation. In fact, the mint had a million dollars in storage for the first time in its history.

With all these more convenient coins available, the three-cent piece was not so desirable. Whereas, 36,220,000 had been minted the first three years, only 6,443,500 were made during the next nine years, while for the last eleven years only 77,790 were minted.

The advent of the nickel three-cent piece in 1865, and the coming of the Shield five-cent piece in 1866, contributed to the lack of interest in the silver three-cent piece. It had served its little purpose with the three-cent stamp; it had been the main coin of the U. S. for change during the hard years of 1851, 1852, and 1853; it was still limited to 30c legal tender, and the distinction of its being the thinnest coin ever minted for the U. S. contributed to its downfall. And since it was decimally, "legal tender-ly," and physically unsatisfactory, it died a natural death by the Act of 12 February 1873.

SOURCE BOOKS:

Adams and Woodin: U. S. PATTERN, TRIAL, AND EXPERIMENTAL PIECES.

Carothers: FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Evans: HISTORY OF THE U. S. MINT.

Watson: HISTORY OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

Webb: HISTORY OF OUR METALLIC MONEY.

FINAL NEWS ROUNDUP ON A. N. A. CONVENTION

With the 1947 A. N. A. Convention in Buffalo, N. Y., eagerly awaited for the past several months by more than 400 numismatists from every section of the nation now fast approaching, all members and non-members planning to attend this year's outstanding gathering undoubtedly will have received a copy of the Official Convention Program by the time this issue of THE NUMISMATIST arrives in the mails.

Since most major convention features have been reviewed at length previously, this news roundup consists principally of last-minute reminders. But there is one important development not previously touched upon, details of which are sketched briefly below.

First of all, in looking through the Program, which outlines the Convention schedule from A to Z and describes in detail the many events and features planned for your pleasure by members of the Buffalo Club, note that the five-day national meeting this year starts and ends on a glorious note of grand entertainment:

1.—It starts with the three-hour cruise on Lake Erie, Sunday afternoon, August 23.

2.—It terminates with the gala banquet, a party chock-full of delightful surprises, on Wednesday evening, August 27.

Here are two big events that no one will want to miss! If you inadvertently failed to include both in your reservations, there's still ample time for you to change or revise your reservations as you may wish. Simply mail to the General Chairman (690 Ellicott St., Buffalo 3, N. Y.) the confirmation card previously sent to you and any change desired will be made promptly.

Room reservation postcards have been sent to **ALL** collectors planning to attend. Yet several numismatists have notified the General Chairman that they had received no acknowledgment of their application for reservations.

If you're included in this small group, or have mislaid your card, re-apply immediately for another and one will be forwarded to you without delay. Presentation of this card to room clerk will be necessary when registering after arrival in Buffalo to insure getting reservations.

* * * *

The Lake Erie Ride and Niagara Falls Tour, both described previously, involve customs and immigration inspection at the Canadian-American border.

As a result, it is absolutely essential for convention-goers not born in the United States planning to take in these events to carry their citizenship papers!

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Some folks will visit the "Queen City of the Great Lakes" primarily for a vacation, others to renew friendships with fellow-collectors from other states or to cultivate new numismatic friendships, while still others will be Buffalo-bound to take advantage of entertainment or shopping facilities not available in their own locality. But practically all collectors go to an A. N. A. Convention . . . and this year's is no exception . . . because of their genuinely deep-rooted interest in numismatics. Much can be learned by inspecting exhibits sponsored by members and dealers, viewing the Auction material, and talking with other collectors.

However, this year both newcomers and oldtimers can get authentic information at first hand on the particular phase of numismatics they are

most vitally interested in, thanks to a unique educational program that has been worked out by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, which in itself gives positive assurance that it will be well worth while. It is scheduled to be held Saturday evening, August 23, at 8:00 o'clock in the Assembly Room on the Convention Floor (17) of the Hotel Statler. Definitely labeled as promising to be far different from those of past years, it will comprise an open forum or round table discussion of numismatics in its various divisions.

This round table, under the leadership of Dr. Judd, will feature a series of discussions of several different topics, each to be discussed by an authority on that particular subject. Every member present thus will have a chance to decide, in advance, at just which table he wants to "listen in" and also to ask questions, discuss numismatics in the light of his own experience, etc.

Considerable time and effort have been spent by division leaders in formulating and constructing the framework of this round table, assuring you of an incomparable opportunity to learn more about your particular numismatic interest. If possible, names of those selected to lead the various group discussions will be published next month.

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Attention of applicants for exhibitor's cases is again directed to the fact that applications made **before April 1** were lost when mailed in a group to the General Chairman. Therefore, to insure reservations for exhibit cases, member who applied prior to April 1 are advised to re-apply at once to the General Chairman.

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All those planning to attend the Convention are strongly urged to make hotel reservations without further delay if they have not already done so, because certain accommodations are either no longer available or are becoming sharply limited in quantity. Among those in the "sold-out" class are: four of seven single rooms, four of seven rooms with double bed, and three of seven rooms with twin beds.

All \$12.25 and \$15.50 suites also have been taken; only a few suites for four at \$25 and \$31 are still available.

Don't put off applying for your reservations until it is "too late." Send your applications in promptly to the General Chairman . . . do it now before you forget it!

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The 20th Anniversary of the BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION was celebrated with a banquet at Hartman's Restaurant, North St., Buffalo, N. Y., on the evening of May 12th.

Twenty members were present and on hand to enjoy a most excellent dinner, after which the 430th meeting was called to order by President Al. Gullian.

A letter from Fred Becker, a charter member now residing in Lakeland, Florida, was passed around and it was duly resolved Mr. Becker be kept informed of all A. N. A. convention activities.

A report was given on the recent joint meeting with Rochester N. A. held at Batavia, N. Y. at which approximately forty members were present, and as in the past, spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

At this point Robert Lloyd arose and read the Club Roster complete from its first member, covering plenty of reminiscencing he regaled the members with stories of some of the old members.

Dr. John Wild spoke of the progress of the A. N. A. convention plans, the wonderful letters he is receiving and the general spirit of the co-operation—thus making all confident of the biggest and best A. N. A. convention ever planned.

The meeting was adjourned for a lively auction, with several visitors enjoying participation in the bidding.

—CHARLES PRICKETT, Secretary.

Nominations Report

Nominations received prior to June 1, 1947. Final Report will appear in August issue. Nominations close June 24, 1947.

FOR PRESIDENT

- DAMON G. DOUGLAS, Caldwell, New Jersey Accepted
 Jersey City Coin Club, Milford Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club
- LOYD B. GETTYS, Davenport, Iowa Accepted
 Birmingham Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Iowa Numismatic Association, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Southeastern Numismatic Association

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

- DAMON G. DOUGLAS, Caldwell, New Jersey Declined
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club
- LOYD B. GETTYS, Davenport, Iowa Declined
 New Jersey Numismatic Society
- RALPH A. MITCHELL, Bakersfield, Calif. Declined
 Jersey City Coin Club, Milford Coin Club, New York Numismatic Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society
- M. VERNON SHELTON, Chicago, Illinois Accepted
 Chicago Coin Club, Columbus Numismatic Society, Iowa Numismatic Association, Wichita Coin Club

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT

- LILLARD W. CULVER, Milwaukee, Wisc. Open
 Milwaukee Coin Club
- HAROLD R. KLEIN, Hinsdale, Illinois Accepted
 Iowa Numismatic Association
- LOYD B. GETTYS, Davenport, Iowa Declined
 Jersey City Coin Club
- RALPH A. MITCHELL, Bakersfield, Calif. Declined
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, Wichita Coin Club
- JOSEPH MOSS, Philadelphia, Pa. Declined
 New York Numismatic Club
- EDWARD FOGLER, San Francisco, Calif. Declined
 Brooklyn Coin Club

FOR GENERAL SECRETARY

- LEWIS M. REAGAN, Wichita, Kansas Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Iowa Numismatic Association, Jersey City Coin Club, Milford Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Philadelphia Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Wichita Coin Club

FOR TREASURER

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J. Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Iowa Numismatic Association, Jersey City Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Wichita Coin Club

FOR LIBRARIAN

T. R. HAMMER, Marinette, Wisconsin Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Columbus Numismatic Society, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Iowa Numismatic Association, Milford Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Wichita Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

STEPHEN BIBLER, Seattle, Washington Accepted
 Oregon Numismatic Society, Seattle Coin Club

VERNON L. BROWN, Brooklyn, New York Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Jersey City Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Wichita Coin Club

V. B. CHAMBERS, Columbus, Ohio Accepted
 Columbus Numismatic Society, Mrs. Cora B. Henderson, John A. Warner

EDWARD FOGLER, San Francisco, Calif. Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Orange County Coin Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Diego Numismatic Society, Seattle Coin Club, Wichita Coin Club

LOYD B. GETTYS, Davenport, Iowa Declined
 New York Numismatic Club

ALFRED HUTTER, Cumberland, Maryland Open
 Dr. Edward Plummer, Western Maryland Coin Club

DR. J. HEWITT JUDD, Omaha, Nebraska Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Iowa Numismatic Association, Jersey City Coin Club, Milford Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Wichita Coin Club

J. H. MORRIS, JR., Homewood, Alabama Accepted
 Birmingham Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association

COL. JOSEPH MOSS, Philadelphia, Pa. Accepted
 Brooklyn Coin Club, Buffalo Numismatic Association, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Jersey City Coin Club, C. Shirley Leachman, Joseph F. Maley, New Jersey Numismatic Society, Alfred D. Norris, Philadelphia Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Washington Numismatic Society, Wichita Coin Club

- CECIL H. RYAN, Brooklyn, New York Declined
Joseph F. Maley
- M. A. POWILLS, Chicago, Illinois Accepted
Brooklyn Coin Club, Iowa Numismatic Association
- HENRY SCHUMACHER, Boston, Mass. Accepted
Boston Numismatic Society, Jersey City Coin Club, Buffalo Numismatic Society, New Jersey Numismatic Society, Richmond Coin Club, Springfield Coin Club, Worcester County Numismatic Society
- M. VERNON SHELDON, Chicago, Illinois Declined
Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Heart of America Numismatic Association, New York Numismatic Club
- R. S. YEOMAN, Racine, Wisconsin Accepted
Brooklyn Coin Club, Cedar Rapids Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, Davenport Numismatic Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Heart of America Numismatic Association, Jersey City Coin Club, Milford Coin Club, New Jersey Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association, Wichita Coin Club
- CHARLES M. WORMSER, New York City Accepted
Frank J. Katen, H. E. MacIntosh

CANDIDATES FOR THE 1947 ELECTION

(Editor's Note: The brief notes that follow have been compiled from questionnaires sent to those who are running for office in the coming election. No essential details have been deleted and every effort has been made to present an unbiased report of the information submitted by the candidates.)

For President

Damon G. Douglas, Caldwell, New Jersey. LM 128. Joined the A. N. A. in 1942. Now 1st Vice President and formerly a member of the Board of Governors. Member of the General Education Committee; Liaison Officer with printer of The Numismatist, expediting and securing paper from 1945 to date. Has written several articles which were published in The Numismatist.

Affiliations: New Jersey Numismatic Society, Pres.; New York Numismatic Club, Vice Pres.; American Numismatic Society, Fellow and Member of Council. Also member of many other local clubs.

Lloyd B. Gettys, Davenport, Iowa. LM 76. Joined the A. N. A. in 1937. Formerly District Secretary and has been member of the Board of Governors since 1943. Extra duties for the A. N. A. include that of Advertising Consultant. Did much of the work in connection with the A. N. A. Convention held in Davenport, Iowa, in 1946. Has contributed several articles on paper money to The Numismatist. Regular speaker before schools and service clubs in the mid-west.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, Bronx Coin Club, Chicago Coin Club, New York Coin Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Davenport Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, and several other groups of coin collectors.

For 1st Vice President

Ralph A. Mitchell, Bakers Field, California. LM 131. Member of the A. N. A. since 1936. Currently 2nd Vice President and formerly District Secretary for Northern California. Chairman of the District Secretaries Club. During the last five years has given 112 talks and exhibits before various clubs.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, Orange County Coin Club, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Hartford Coin Club.

M. Vernon Sheldon, Chicago, Illinois. LM 49. Member of the A. N. A. since 1929. Formerly General Secretary and has been member of the Board of Governors since 1944. Helped compile the Fifty-Year Index. Has written several articles for *The Numismatist*.

Affiliations: Chicago Coin Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Central States Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Society, and several other clubs.

For 2nd Vice President

Harold R. Klein, Hinsdale, Illinois. LM 75. Joined the A. N. A. in 1937. Has not held any office in the Association.

Affiliations: Member of the Chicago Coin Club and the Iowa Numismatic Association.

For General Secretary

Lewis M. Reagan, Wichita, Kansas. LM 56. Member of the A. N. A. since 1935. Has been Director of Publicity for seven years and General Secretary since 1944. Helped compile the Fifty-Year Index. Has given many talks before coin clubs in different parts of the country, and has helped organize several clubs. His articles on numismatics have been many and he is a recognized authority in several fields.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, Societe Numismatique de Bourgogne, Numismatic Assoc. of Victoria, Numismatic Assoc. of South Australia, Iowa Numismatic Association, Southeastern Numismatic Assoc., New Jersey Numismatic Society, clubs in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Wichita, and many other cities.

For Treasurer

George H. Blake, Jersey City, New Jersey. A. N. A. No. 925. Joined the Association in 1907 and has been the Treasurer for the last quarter century. His book on "United States Paper Money," published in 1908 is still a standard reference work. Has contributed many articles to *The Numismatist*.

Affiliations: Boston Numismatic Society, Springfield Coin Club, New York Numismatic Club, LM, New Jersey Numismatic Society, LM, Western Reserve Numismatic Society, Chicago Coin Club No. 5, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, California Coin Club, Museum of Natural History, clubs in New York, and several other cities.

For Librarian-Curator

Theodore (Ted) R. Hammer, Marinette, Wisconsin. LM 105. Member of the Association since 1937. Past Chairman of National Coin Week, ex-District Secretary, Librarian-Curator since 1940. Has been active on many committees including Reprints, Publications, Publicity, and Coin Week. Author of many articles on numismatics and has made many valuable contributions.

Affiliations: Iowa Numismatic Association, Burlington Coin Club, Central States Numismatic Society.

For Board of Governors

Stephen H. Bibler, Seattle, Washington. A. N. A. 9165. Member of the Association since 1942. Has never held office. Served on the 1943 Committee on Papers. Has contributed many articles to *The Numismatist*.

Affiliations: Seattle Coin Club, Oregon Numismatic Society.

Vernon L. Brown, New York City. LM 149. Member of the Association since 1932. On the Board of Governors 1940 to 1942. Member of the Educational Committee. Frequent contributor to *The Numismatist*. Curator of the Chase National Bank Collection of Moneys of the World.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Sect., New Jersey Numismatic Society.

Victor B. Chambers, Columbus, Ohio. A. N. A. 5068. Member of the Association since 1936. Former member of the Board of Governors.

Affiliations: Ohio State Numismatic Society, Columbus Numismatic Society.

Edward Fogler, San Francisco, California. LM 121. Member of the Association since 1939. District Secretary for Northern California. Chairman of the Committee on Credentials for 1946.

Affiliations: Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, California State Numismatic Association.

Alfred Hutter, Cumberland, Maryland. LM 133. Joined the Association in 1942. Has never been a candidate for any office. Devotes much of his time in promoting numismatics among high school boys and girls.

Affiliations. American Numismatic Society, Baltimore Coin Club, Western Maryland Coin Club, Allegany High School Coin Club (Honorary Member.)

Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, Omaha, Nebraska. LM 62. Joined the Association in 1937. Member of the Board of Governors since 1945. Chairman General Education Committee. Active on various other committees. Authority on U. S. pattern coins.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, Royal Numismatic Society, Central States Numismatic Society, Phoenix Coin Club.

John H. Morris, Jr., Homewood, Alabama. LM 74. Joined the Association in 1936. District Secretary for Alabama since 1936. Has served on various committees at the last ten A. N. A. Conventions. Has given many talks on numismatics. Contributor to *The Numismatist*.

Affiliations: Birmingham Coin Club, Southeastern Numismatic Association.

Colonel Joseph Moss, Philadelphia, Penna. LM 165. Member of the A. N. A. since 1937. On the Board of Governors since 1946. Chairman of Resolutions Committee 1941-1942. Member of Committee for Revision of Constitution and By-Laws 1946. Chairman of Convention Rules Committee 1946-1947. Chairman of Committee for Renewal of Patent Right for name of *The Numismatist* 1946-1947. Has contributed to *The Numismatist* occasionally.

Affiliations: Philadelphia Coin Club, Washington Numismatic Society, Brooklyn Coin Club, American Numismatic Society.

Michael A. Powells, Chicago, Illinois. LM 145. Member of the A. N. A. since 1929. Has not held office before. Served on various committees including Awards Committee of National Coin Week, 1947. Has written articles on numismatics for three popular encyclopedias.

Affiliations: American Numismatic Society, Chicago Coin Club, Iowa Numismatic Association, Numismatic Society of India, Sociedad Numismática de Mexico, South African Numismatic Society, and several other coin collecting societies.

Henry Schuhmacher, Boston, Mass. A. N. A. No. 3932. Member of the Association since 1931. General Chairman of National Coin Week for 1947. See report in June issue.

Affiliations: Boston Numismatic Society, New England Numismatic Conference, Boston Philatelic Society, Sect., etc.

Richard S. Yeoman, Racine, Wisconsin. LM 84. Member of the Association since 1940. Elected to Board of Governors in 1946. General Chairman National Coin Week in 1945. Member of Slide Committee 1946. Chairman Publications Committee, 1945, 46, 47. Frequent contributor to *The Numismatist*. Author of *Handbook of U. S. Coins, Guide Book of U. S. Coins*.

Affiliations: Central States Numismatic Society, Racine Numismatic Society, Chicago Numismatic Society, Milwaukee Numismatic Society, Iowa Numismatic Society, American Numismatic Society.

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ANCIENT COINS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRISTIANITY,

By CHARLES E. TUCKWOOD, A.N.A. No. 12189, Philadelphia, Pa.

Have you ever wondered what coins Joseph used to pay the tribute to Rome when he and Mary went to Bethlehem to be taxed? What was the gold the three "Wise Men" included in their gifts to the Infant Jesus? Just what was the "widow's mite"?

I never thought about such things until a few months ago, when I expressed interest in an ancient coin.

"What's this?" I asked of the proprietor of the coin shop, in which I was browsing at the time.

"That's a denarius of Caesar Augustus—about 2000 years old." The price! Fifty cents. I bought the coin, amazed that so old a piece, in good state of preservation, could be purchased so cheaply.

After some study on Caesar Augustus and the moneys of those times, I learned, among other things, that coins of the Roman Empire usually bore the head and name of the ruler then in power.

Caesar Augustus was emperor at the time of the birth of Christ. These facts gave the coin new interest—far greater than that of mere antiquity. In this manner I conceived the idea of making a collection of coins, each of which would be closely associated with early Christian history.

In Judaea the Herodian rulers, as well as the Roman procurators, struck coins, and these humble bits of copper are monuments to the accuracy and harmony of the gospels. Many of the pieces are dated and it is interesting to observe that the Jews, in deference to the Second Commandment, did not put the images of persons on their coins.*



Caesar Augustus

The denarius of Caesar Augustus is the coin which led me to start my collection. Just such a coin was commonly used by the people of Judaea to pay their head tax to Rome, and was probably the type of money used by Joseph when he and Mary went to Bethlehem to be taxed. What its actual purchasing power was we have no means of knowing, except that from the passage in the book of St. Matthew, chapter 20 verse 2 it would appear that the denarius was the usual payment for a day's labor.

On the obverse of this coin are the words *DIVI AUGUSTUS* surrounding the Emperor's head. The reverse displays a charging bull and underneath, the letters *IMP-X*, which mean "Imperator Decimum," a title conferred on Augustus by his legions after the battle of Pannonia.

* Exceptions—Herod Philip II and Herod Agrippa II.

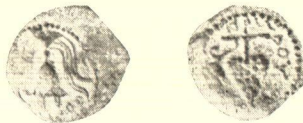


Herod the Great

The birth of Jesus did not please Herod, king of Judaea under the rule of Rome. According to St. Matthew, chapter 2, the Wise Men came to Herod and asked him where the Infant Jesus was to be found. Herod sent them to Bethlehem, saying, "Go and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also."

Upon finding the Christ Child, the Wise Men, presented Him with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. It is logical to suppose that the gold consisted of coins as well as other gifts because coins would be God's provision for the flight into Egypt which took place shortly afterward. The aureus of the Roman Empire was the type of gold coin then in use and these would most likely be of the Emperor Augustus. The reverse of my aureus of Augustus is without legend showing only a grecian sphinx on its haunches. When I looked-up this coin it was interesting to find out that "the sphinx was a seal used by Augustus in his enigmatic dealings."

Coins of Herod and his successors were all of copper. The specimen shown above is a copper coin of Herod bearing on the obverse an anchor, surrounded by the inscription "King Herod," in Greek. The reverse shows a double cornucopia with poppyhead.



Herod Archelaus

On their return from Egypt, to where Mary and Joseph had fled with the Baby Jesus from Herod the Great, the Holy Family was obliged to take a round-about way to avoid Herod's son, Archelaus, who was on the throne in Judaea.

Of Herod Archelaus, B. C. 4 to A. D. 6, there are coins bearing his name in Greek, and expressing the title "Ethnarch." There are various types, displaying an anchor, helmet, galley with five oars, prow of a ship, caduceus, and a bunch of grapes from which hangs a leaf. My specimen is this last coin. They are all of small size.

Among the many parables Christ used to illustrate His teachings is that of the "lost coin," St. Luke, chapter 15: verses 8, 9 and 10.

"... what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? And when she hath found it, she calleth her friends and her neighbors together, saying Rejoice with me; for I have found the piece which I had lost. Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."



Tiberius—the Lost Coin

The 10 pieces of silver in the original are called drachmas* equal to $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ounce. Coins known as drachmas were not being minted at the time of this episode but the denarius equal to the drachma was.

We are told that in ancient times it was the custom in some sections of the Orient for a husband to give his bride a headpiece to which were affixed ten pieces of silver coin. When a wife was found guilty of infidelity, it was customary for the judges before whom she was tried to remove one of the silver pieces from her headpiece. It is likely that the above parable referred to such a head ornament, in mentioning the "pieces of silver;" so we can readily understand why the woman searched so diligently to find the coin.



Widow's Mite

Another incident, and one familiar to most of us is that of the widow's mite, recorded by St. Luke in chapter 21; verses 1 to 4:

"And he looked up, and saw the rich men casting their gifts into the treasury. And he saw also a certain poor widow casting in thither two mites. And he said, Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all: For all these have of their abundance cast in unto the offerings of God: but she of her penury hath cast in all the living that she had."

At the time of this episode there were many types of mites in circulation throughout Judaea, making it difficult to name definitely the type of coin referred to in this incident. However, Biblical research indicates that it was probably a coin struck by Pontius Pilate. This coin has the inscription "Tiberius Caesar" around a simpulum with the date, "16th year of his reign." A simpulum (Latin) was a kind of ladle used at Roman sacrifices to pour wine into a cup. The date is a double check on this coin since Jesus started His ministry, according to St. Luke, in the "Fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius." The reverse shows three ears of grain.

Many contend, and logically so, that the widow used strictly Jewish coins in this instant. We know that there were money changers in the Temple to exchange Gentile money into Jewish money and we know

* Rogers—Handy Guide to Jewish Coins—page 73, says: "A drachma of Capadocia minted at Caesarea up to A. D. 17 when it became a Roman province might be meant here. But all the probability is in favor of its being a denarius."

these changers abused and commercialized this privilege, causing The Master to drive them out. If coins of the Jewish princes or rulers were exchanged for Gentile coins, which coins were they? Some historians indicate the coins of the Hashmonean rulers—John Hyrcanus, Alexander Jannaeus, etc., but it is difficult to believe that coins minted over seventy years prior to this incident would be around in sufficient volume for practical efficiency. I am personally satisfied with the coins of the Herodian families as the pieces that could have been used in exchange, and advance the argument that, since Herod the Great extended and beautified the Temple and appointed the chief priests and controlled the Sanhedrin (murdering the original families to make his own appointments) that those in charge of the treasury would not dare to refuse Herod's coins even though they were not strictly Jewish coins; having heathen symbols on some, with Greek inscriptions instead of Hebrew.



Herod Antipas

We come next to Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, who is the one Jesus called "a fox." He is better known as the King whose foolish promise made to the daughter of Herodias, his wife, of "anything she might ask," cost John the Baptist his head.

Distinguished by the title "tetrarch," his coins exhibit on the obverse a palm-branch, with his name and title. Reverse; a wreath encircling the name of the city which he built on the Lake of Gennesareth, and called after the reigning emperor Tiberius. Others give on the reverse the name of Germanicus Caesar in a wreath.



Tribute Penny, Tiberius

Once, while Jesus was teaching the people, the chief priests and scribes and elders sent certain of the Pharisees to Him to catch Him in His words, St. Mark, chapter 12: verses 14 to 17:

"And when they were come, they say unto him, Master, we know that thou art true, and carest for no man; for thou regardest not the person of men, but teachest the way of God in truth: Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar, or not? Shall we give, or shall we not give? But he, knowing their hypocrisy, said unto them, Why tempt ye me? Bring me a penny, that I may see it. And they brought it. And he said unto them, Whose is this image and superscription? And they said unto Him, Caesar's. And Jesus answering said unto them, Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's. And they marvelled at him."

The tribute * penny that was shown to Jesus was most likely a silver denarius similar to the coin shown above with the image and superscription of Tiberius Caesar who reigned from 14 A. D. to 37 A. D. The reverse shows a seated statue of his mother Livia, holding a staff and a branch. The religious association of this coin has made it popular and now relatively scarce on the market; being treasured by those fortunate enough to have an original specimen.

It might be well to mention here that the denarius, the most frequently mentioned coin in the New Testament, also appears in the following passages: *

S. Matthew XVIII, 28, "The same servant went out, and found one of his fellow servants, which owed him an hundred pence."

S. Matthew XX, 2, 9, 10, 13, The parable of the laborers in the vineyard, "When he had agreed with his laborers for a penny a day, etc."

S. Mark VI, 37, cf. John VI, 7. In the miracle of the feeding of the five thousand, "Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?" is the Apostle's suggestion how to solve the difficulty.

S. Mark XIV, 5, cf. S. John XII, 5. Of the value of the alabaster box of spikenard, which the woman brake over the Lord's feet at Bethany, Judas asks, "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor?" (one years salary)

S. Luke VII, 41. The parable-question to Simon. "There was a certain creditor which had two debtors: the one owed five hundred pence, and the other fifty, etc."

S. Luke X, 35. In the parable of the good Samaritan, "He took out two pence, and gave them to the host, and said unto him, Take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, when I come again, I will repay thee."

Rev. VI, 6. "I heard as it were a voice in the midst of the four living creatures saying, A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny."

My quest for a coin similar to the '30 pieces' of silver paid Judas for betraying our Saviour led me a merry chase until I came upon the work of Rogers on the subject and especially the illuminating work of G. F. Hill.*

"That pieces professing to be the original coins received by Judas should have been treasured as relics, are hardly matters for surprise." This part of the incident of the Betrayal is fraught with mediaeval legend but, according to the parallel passage in the book of Zechariah, chapter 11 verses 12, 13, the coins paid undoubtedly refer to shekels:

* There were two kinds of tribute; the civil and the sacred or Temple tribute. The former was compulsory and the latter voluntary. The Temple tribute is exemplified in the Miracle of the tribute money (Matthew 17, verses 24 to end) where Peter found the coin in the mouth of a fish. The coin very likely was the same type as indicated in the "30 pieces" paid Judas—a Tyrian or Antiochian tetradrachm.

* Quoted from Rogers—A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins.

"And I said unto him, if ye think good, give me my price; and if not, forbear. So they weighed for my price thirty pieces of silver. And the Lord said unto me, Cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prised at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the Lord."

Thirty shekels was also the authorized sum to be paid in the case of a servant accidentally killed (Exodus 21—verse 32).

Hebrew silver shekels were not current in Judaea at this time but two silver coins, corresponding in weight to the shekel, were in circulation and meet with the prophecy.

One is the large silver four-drachm piece minted at Tyre, weighing from 224 to 220 grains troy showing:



Tetradrachm of Tyre

Obverse: laureate head of the Phoenician god Melkarth, who appears in his Hellenized form of Herakles. Reverse: eagle standing on the prow of a vessel, with a palm branch over its shoulder: around is the name of the city 'Tyre the sacred and inviolable sanctuary.' In front of the bird is a club, the emblem of the god whose head appears on obverse. In the field of the coin is the date.

The other is the large silver coin struck at the city of Antioch on the Orontes, of which the weight sometimes rises as high as 236 grains troy showing:



Tetradrachm of Antioch

Obverse: laureate head of Augustus, with the Greek inscription 'of Caesar Augustus.' Reverse: is represented the famous personification of the City of Antioch by the sculptor Eutychedes: a female figure, wearing a mural crown, and holding a palm branch, seated on a rock; at her feet is a half-figure of the river-god Orontes in a swimming atti-

* The Medallie Portraits of Christ—page 115.

* Rogers—pp. 19 and 20.

tude. The inscription around identifies the piece as a coin 'of the metropolis of the Antiochians,' and letters in the field fix its date.

That the Tyrian coinage was acceptable to the Jews and largely used by them cannot possibly be doubted since five shekels, which was the price of redemption by the first born, were ordered expressly to be of "Tyrian weight." (Becchor VIII, 7).^{*} Similar coins must have been used to bribe the soldiers, who fled from their watch at the Holy Sepulchre on Easter morning, to keep silence. (Matthew 28 verse 12-15).

Some hold that the "30 pieces" were not silver but gold and argue against the possibility of buying a potters field for such a sum in silver. Looking through the glasses of an Accountant however, I stick to the prophecy, and advance the argument that, if the denarius would buy an ordinary days labor (Matthew 20 verse 2) then on that index alone we could calculate the approximate buying power of the "30 pieces" thus:

4 denarii approximates 1 tetradrachm *
30 tetradrachms x 4 equals 120 ordinary days labor

Supposing a 12 hour day at that time we get 1440 hours times the present day rate for ordinary labor at 75c equals \$1,080.00 for which (my real estate agent assures me) we could buy a nice size piece of ground for all the intents and purposes defined by the chief Priests.



Pontius Pilate

The coin of Pontius Pilate shown above is one of the more interesting examples of Judaeen money. The obverse bears an augur's wand with the name of Tiberius Caesar inscribed around it. This symbol suggests the strong passion which Tiberius is known to have entertained for augurs and astrologers. On the reverse side, in a wreath, is the date, LIZ "17th year of his reign."

This is to me the most important and interesting coin in my collection. It inspired my friend Jeanne B. McHugh to write a poem, which ends as follows:

"Ah, coin of Pilate! Aged and ageless mite!
Muse, I shall, on secrets thine alone.
One hand that held thee in the distant past
Was that, perchance, the Master's Own?"

^{*}The Antioch tetradrachm was actually tariffed as equal to three Roman denarii. (Rogers—p. 72)



Farthing (Assarion)

Before Our Lord went to the cross He told His disciples many things (Matthew 10)

"And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell. Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall on the ground without your Father. But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

The farthing of Matthew 10:29 is a bronze assarius or 3rd bronze. It was an ancient name for the "AS", and was introduced into the currency of Judaea and other Roman provinces under the name of Assarion. About the size of our nickel, with the value of one cent, it was equal to four quadrantes. The above coin was struck on the island of Chios which is mentioned in Acts (XX. 15) as on Paul's route to Judaea. It shows obverse, the letters XION surrounding a sphinx, while on the reverse, the name ACCAPION surrounds an amphora.



Claudius I

In the eleventh chapter of Acts we read that the disciples were first called Christians at Antioch about 42 A. D. in the days of Claudius Caesar and that there was a great dearth upon the earth. The disciples sent relief to the brethren who dwelt in Judaea and coins of Claudius as well as his predecessors might have been used in sending this relief. This bronze coin of Claudius shows, obverse; a grain measure surrounded by his name; reverse, "Consul the Second Time, High Priest, Tribunitian Power, Emperor," and the initials S C which is the abbreviation for Senatus Consulto—meaning passed (decreed) by the Senate. This coin was at one time thought to have been struck to commemorate the alleviation by Claudius of the famine in Syria, but authorities date this coin about A. D. 41, prior to the famine.



Herod Agrippa I

The fifth persecution in the twelfth chapter of Acts tells us the part played by Herod Agrippa I in persecuting the Christians. He is the one who killed James the brother of John with the sword and imprisoned Peter, and we know how Peter was released by the Angel of the Lord.

There are several coins of Herod Agrippa I not bearing Jewish types; some of which call him "the Great" and others designate him as Philo-Caesar or Philo-Claudius. The coin I have of him is the only one of Jewish type. It bears obverse, "Basileos Agripa," the name is spelled with one (P) and the legend surrounds a tabernaculum fringed at the edge. The reverse shows three ears of corn springing from one stalk; and in the field the date—L S, (year six) equal to A. D. 43 about the same year that James was killed.

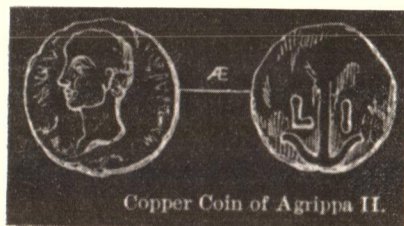


Felix

My collection includes a coin of Felix who held St. Paul prisoner for two years. Felix rose from slavery to his position as Procurator. To what qualifications he was indebted for his advancement may be surmised from the historian Suetonius calling him the husband of three "queens" or "royal ladies." Tacitus tells us that, "he wielded the sceptre of a monarch with the soul of a slave."

His coin which is illustrated is of bronze. Obverse: two shields and two javelins crossed, and Caesar's name: Reverse; a palm tree with the date.

Madden indicates that Felix was probably the last Roman procurator to mint coins in Judaea prior to the first Jewish revolt. At least no coins of Festus and the three who succeeded him had been discovered up to the time of the publishing of Madden's work on Jewish coins in 1881. My collection includes a coin of Felix with the date "year 5" equal to A. D. 58/59, of which Rogers says there are forty varieties and which he attributes to Festus. However, the majority of Bibles and reference books that I searched give the date of Festus' appointment as A. D. 60 which agrees with Madden.



Herod Agrippa II

It was before Festus and Herod Agrippa II that St. Paul made his memorable defense. Paul's Agrippa was the son of Herod Agrippa I and the seventh and last king of the family of Herod the Great. He is

the King Agrippa of the Acts from A. D. 48 to A. D. 100. One coin appears with his portrait and the title of king; it bears on the reverse an anchor. This is assigned by Madden (*Jewish coinage*, first edition, page 116) to the year 58; and he adds, "The right of striking coins with his head must have been peremptorily put an end to, as in the next year and all future years his coins appear either with the symbolical head of the town at which they were struck or with that of the reigning emperor. The name 'Agrippa' appears on reverse of Nero, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian." This conclusion has been disputed.



Simon Nasi

Just prior to becoming emperor, Vespasian was sent by Nero to put down the revolt of the Jews which started in Jerusalem in 66 A. D. Before completing this task he was recalled to Rome in 69 A. D. to take over the emperorship. He, therefore, sent his son Titus to quell the revolt. In the following year, 70 A. D., Titus destroyed Jerusalem. This was in fulfillment of the prophecy of Jesus, as related by St. Luke, chapter 21:

"And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh. . . . And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations: and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled."

Coins were minted by the Jews, presumably with the authority of the Sanhedrin, to finance the revolution against Rome. The coin shown above is a well known copper piece of Simon Nasi. (nasi means chief or prince). On its face is the date, year 2 (A. D. 68), with a vase. The reverse shows a vine leaf with the legend "Deliverance of Zion."



Vespasian

After destroying Jerusalem, Titus went to Rome where a great celebration in his honor was staged by his father, Emperor Vespasian. In commemoration of Titus' victory over Judaea, coins were struck in gold, silver and bronze. The silver coin shown above has the head of Vespasian on the obverse. The reverse shows captured trophies and a seated captive, with the word JUDAEA underneath.

A recent issue of the *Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine* (Vol. XI Nos. 3-4 page 84) carries an article by A. Reifenberg about his acquisition of a pyxis containing three of the above shekels, dated first and second year, in apparently new condition, and nine



Shekel of Israel

Tyrian shekels dated variously between 13 B. C. and A. D. 64/65. According to Mr. Reifenberg, the finding of this hoard gives strong evidence that the Holy shekel of Israel belongs to the First Revolt. He says, "The range of the Tyrian shekels in this hoard, from 13/12 B. C. to A. D. 64/65, is consistent with Josephus' reference to Tyrian money current in Palestine at the time of the First Revolt.

"In view of the excellent state of preservation of the Jewish shekels and the improbability of any coin remaining in circulation for two centuries, the shekels cannot date from the Maccabean period. It is therefore evident that they belong to the First Revolt. The hitherto unpublished Tyrian shekel No. 7 (in the hoard) proves that the issue of full shekels did not stop in A. D. 56. The almost mint condition of this Tyrian shekel, and the Jewish shekels of the year 2 (A. D. 67/68), proves that the coins were deposited shortly after the issue of the latter. Since no shekels of the year 3 (A. D. 68/69) were found, it is safe to assume that the pyxis containing the coins was hidden in A. D. 67/68, about two years before the destruction of Jerusalem."

If Mr. Reifenberg's conclusions are correct, then the Holy shekel of Israel is a New Testament coin.



Constantine the Great

Persecution of Christians under the Roman Emperors did not stop until the time of Constantine, who reigned from 306 to 337 A. D. He is often referred to as the first Christian emperor.

It is said that in a campaign, in what is now Italy, he beheld in the heavens, beneath the sun, a flaming cross bearing the inscription "In hoc signo vinces" (By this sign thou shalt conquer). The following night, it is said, Christ appeared to him and commanded him to take for his standard an imitation of the fiery cross which he had seen.

He did conquer and in 313 A. D. published the memorable edict of toleration in favor of the Christians. By this edict everyone was allowed to embrace the religion most agreeable to his own mode of thinking and all the property was restored to the Christians, which had been taken from them during the persecutions. They were made eligible to public office. This edict marks the period of the downfall of paganism in Rome and the triumph of the Cross.

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1914*S & D	1918 *S & *D	1923 *S
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			12.00; U 15.00
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1879	Proof	3.50
1882	Unc 1.50; PROOF	2.75
1883	Unc 1.50; PROOF	2.75
1893-S	Abt Unc	5.00
1895-S	VF 7.50; Unc	17.50
1906-S	Unc	3.50

QUARTER DOLLARS

1831	Br-5 Large letters VF/EF	5.00
1834	Br-5 Exc. rare Nrlly Unc	25.00
1822	F/VF	5.00
1840-O	VF 4.25; EF	6.50
1845	Overdate VF	3.50
1846	EF	7.00
1847	"QUAR DOL" re-engr A. EF	4.50
1852-O	VF	7.50
1855-O	Rare A. F	15.00
1865-S	A. F	5.00
1868	PROOF	7.50
1874-S	VF 6.50; Unc	18.50
1878	PROOF	4.00
1878-CC	Unc	4.00
1879	PROOF	4.00
1880	PROOF	4.00
1892	Unc 3.50; PROOF	6.00
1894 & 1909	Unc	3.50
1916-D	Unc	2.50

SILVER DOLLARS

1795	H-5 Flowing hair, Sharp EF	55.00
1797	H-2 SMALL LETTERS Rare F	65.00
1798	H-8 Lge Eagle Scarce VF/F	15.00
1799	H-16 Brilliant Unc	70.00
1799	H-16 F/VF	12.50
1799	H-17 Lustrous Abt Unc	30.00
1799	H-17 Choice EF	25.00
1800	H-5 Rare variety VF	25.00
1800	H-17 Star dist fr L EF	30.00
1801	H-4 Close date EF	25.00
1802	H-2 over 1 Abv def. VF	17.50
1802	H-6 Perfect date VF/EF	20.00
1803	H-1 Sml 3 Rare var. EF	30.00
1841	F/VF 4.50; VF/EF	7.75
1842	EF	7.50
1846	EF	7.50
1847	EF	7.50
1870	Brill PROOF	15.00
1872	VF	4.50

TRADE DOLLARS

1873	Brill PROOF	15.00
1875-S	EF	6.00
1877-S	VF 2.50; VF/EF	3.00
1878-S	Brill Unc	4.00

THE SILVER COINS OF SPAIN

1	1586	8 Reales of Philip II, Segovia mint, VF, Choice	\$ 22.50
2	1587	8 Reales of Philip II, Splendid sharp Unc. and very rare	27.50
3	1591	struck over 1590, 8 Reales of Philip II, Segovia mint, Unc.	27.50
4	1618	8 Reales of Philip III, Segovia mint, EF	20.00
5	1620	Immense 50 Reales (4½ Dollars) of Philip III, Segovia mint, A wonderful show piece, and an extremely rare coin, Unc. Choice	225.00
6	1630	8 Reales of Philip IV, Segovia mint, Superb EF	12.00
7	1633	8 Reales of Philip IV, Segovia mint, EF	12.00
8	1635	Immense 50 Reales of Philip IV, Similar to the preceding 50 Reales piece, Extremely rare, Unc.	225.00
9	1675	1 Real, Head of Charles II, F.	2.00
10	1683	8 Reales of Charles II with the value expressed as "8," Segovia mint, EF	30.00
11	1687	8 Reales of Charles II, The famous Ave Maria coin, Segovia mint, Arms and monogram of AM, VF and rare	17.50
12	1723, 1725	2 Reales of Philip V, Madrid mint, VF, Each	3.00
13	1724	2 Reales of Louis I, EF	3.00
14	1728	8 Reales of Philip V, Seville mint, Unc. and choice	12.00
15	1732	8 Reales of Philip V, Seville mint, EF	9.50
16	1734	8 Reales of Philip V, Madrid mint, EF and choice	12.00
17	1736	2 Reales of Philip V, VF	2.50
18	1760	2 Reales of Charles III, Madrid mint, Arms both sides, Brill, Unc.	3.50
19	1761	2 Reales of Charles III, Similar, VF	2.50
20	1762	8 Reales of Charles III, Madrid mint, EF with gray tone	8.50
21	1776	8 Reales, Bust of Charles III to R, Seville mint, Rev, Arms, Splendid Unc. specimen and very rare thus	15.00
22	1777	4 Reales, Bust of Charles III, Madrid mint, Perfect Brill, Unc.	8.00
23	1809	8 Reales, Head of Ferdinand VII, Seville mint, Brill, Unc.	12.50
24	1809	20 Reales, Madrid mint, Head of Joseph Napoleon, Brill, Unc.	10.00
25	1809	8 Reales, Head of Joseph Napoleon, Choice EF and rare	20.00
26	1810	8 Reales, Cadiz mint, Head of Ferdinand VII, Unc.	12.50
27	1810	20 Reales, Madrid mint, Head of Joseph Napoleon, EF	7.50
28	1811	8 Reales, Cadiz mint, Head of Ferdinand VII, EF	7.50
29	1811	20 Reales, Madrid mint, Head of Joseph Napoleon, Unc.	10.00
30	1812	8 Reales, Cadiz mint, Laureate head of Ferdinand VII, EF	8.50
31	1815	8 Reales, Madrid mint, Laureate head as above, Unc.	12.50
32	1823	20 Reales, Madrid mint, Large plain head of Ferdinand VII, of new design, Rev. value under arms, About Unc.	9.00
33	1837	1 Peseta of Catalonia, Crowned arms, Rev. Value in circle, VF	2.25
34	1852	10 Reales, Head of Isabella II, EF	2.00
35	1858	20 Reales, Isabella with plaited hair, Unc.	8.00
36	1859	10 Reales, Isabella with plaited hair, Brill, Unc.	3.00
37	1860	20 Reales, Isabella with plaited hair, Brill, Unc.	9.50
38	1861	20 Reales, Isabella with plaited hair, EF	6.50
39	1867	1 Escudo (10 Reales), Head of Isabella as above, Unc.	2.75
40	1870	5 Pesetas, Seated female, EF with original lustre	5.00
41	1870	2 Pesetas, Same design as above, F	1.75
42	1871	5 Pesetas, Head of Amadeo I, Brill, Unc. and scarce	3.75
43	1875	5 Pesetas, Plain head of Alphonso XII, Brill, Unc.	3.75
44	1876	5 Pesetas, Same head as above, Unc.	3.75
45	1882, 3, 4	5 Pesetas, Alphonso XII with whiskers, Unc. Each	3.75
46	1882	2 Pesetas, Same head, EF \$1.75—Brill, Unc., toned	2.50
47	1888, 91	5 Pesetas, Large baby head of Alphonso XIII, Brill, Unc. Each	3.50
48	1892, 3	5 Pesetas, Curly head of Alphonso, VF \$2.75—Unc.	3.25
49	1892	50 Centimos, Large baby head as number 47, Scarce, Unc.	1.00
50	1893	1 Peseta, Curly head as number 48, EF \$1.00—Brill, Unc.	1.75
51	1894	50 Centimos, Curly head as above, Brill, Unc.	1.25
52	1896	1 Peseta, Young boy head of Alphonso XIII, EF	.75
53	1901	1 Peseta, Same head as above, Brill, Unc. and scarce	1.75
54	1900	50 Centimos, Same head as above, EF	.50
55	1903	1 Peseta, Older head in uniform, EF and choice	1.00
56	1904	50 Centimos, Same head as above, Unc.	.75
57	1910	50 Centimos, Still older bust in uniform, Unc. Scarce	1.00
58	1925	Nickel 25 Centimos, Old sailing ship, Unc.	1.00
59	1927	Nickel 25 Centimos, Crown, hammer, and wheat, Unc.	1.00
60	1933	Silver 1 Peseta of the Republic, Seated female, Unc.	1.75
61	1937	Nickel 25 Centimos, Commemorating the second year of General Franco's fascist rule, Unc. and scarce	1.75
62	1937	A1, Br. 1 Peseta of the Republic, Female head, Very rare, EF	3.00
SPANISH CITIES AND PROVINCES			
63	1808	BALEARIC ISLANDS Necessity 30 Sous (Peso), 4 Counterstamps and arms on blank planchet, About Unc.	8.50
64	1823	5 Pesetas, Value and arms in circles, VF	7.50
65	1811	BARCELONA Necessity 5 Pesetas, Diamond and value, Brill, Unc.	7.50
66	1812	5 Pesetas, Same design as above, Unc.	7.50

A complete stock of American and foreign coins is always on hand. Your inquiries and want lists on any series of coins are welcome and will receive our immediate attention.

CAPITOL COIN COMPANY

134 West 32nd Street

ROBERT FRIEDBERG

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New York 1, N. Y.

Phone: PENNSYLVANIA 6-9354

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1862	\$1.00	Chase, Rare Variety with ABNC. (Fine 8.00)	17.50
1862	\$2.00	Alexander Hamilton. (Fine 8.00, V. fine 10.00)	15.00
1863	\$5.00	Hamilton. Another beautiful note in this series	17.50
1863	\$2.00	Liberty (fine 32.50; V. fine 37.50)	47.50
1869	\$1.00	Washington. Large red spikes. Bluish paper (fine 8.00)	15.00
1869	\$2.00	Thos. Jefferson (fine 8.00)	Wanted
1869	\$5.00	Jackson. Pioneer and family	17.50
1869	\$10.00	Webster. Original "Jackass" note. Small eagle in lower center when reversed has the appearance of a donkey's head. In great demand	25.00
1874	\$1.00	Washington. Value in large red ornamental design. Rare	Wanted
1874	\$2.00	Jefferson. Design as last	Wanted
1875	\$1.00	Washington. Same design as Rare 1874. Catalogues 8.00	6.50
1875	\$2.00	Jefferson. Design as last	16.00
1875	\$5.00	Jackson. Another Beautiful Note	17.50
1878	\$1.00	Washington. Small red rays. Catalogues 10.00. Scarce	9.00
1878	\$2.00	Jefferson. Design as last	15.00
1878	\$5.00	Jackson. Very scarce note	25.00
1880	\$1.00	Washington. Large brown spikes. Indeed a beautiful note	6.00
1880	\$2.00	Jefferson. Large brown spikes	12.00
1880	\$2.00	Jefferson. Small red seal. Rare. Catalogues 20.00	16.50
1880	\$5.00	Jackson. Large brown spikes	17.50
1880	\$10.00	Webster. Another popular "Jackass" note. See 1869 note for description. Catalogues 30.00. While only a few notes last	18.50
1901	\$10.00	Lewis & Clark. Famous "Buffalo" note (V. fine 14.50)	18.00
1907	\$5.00	Jackson (V. fine 7.00)	10.00
1917	\$1.00	Washington. Small red seal. Signatures "Elliott & Burke," correctly arranged	3.00
1917	\$1.00	Washington. Similar note but signatures red "Burke & Elliott," erroneously transposed. Very scarce	7.50
1917	\$2.00	Jefferson. Our last \$2.00 bill. Small red seal	5.50
1923	\$1.00	Washington. Small red seal. Beautiful note	3.00
1923	\$10.00	Jackson. Small red seal, values in red. Very scarce note	22.50

What else in U. S. notes, cut-sheets, uncut-sheets, etc? We will trade nice U. S. \$1.00 to \$20.00 gold coins for Unc. U. S. notes, Commemorative Half Dollars. Send list with complete information first letter.

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 1946 Iowa Br. Unc. 3.75; 1946 Booker T. Washington Br. Unc. P or S 1.15; D 1.75; PDS set 3.75

What else in Unc. Commemorative Half Dollars? Specialists in completing sets. Send us your want list today. We also need about 2,000 A-1 Unc. Commemorative Half Dollars to balance our stock. Will buy 1 to 100 coins each of those we need. Please send list of coins available and we will advise prices paid and our immediate requirements on each coin.

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BEBEE STAMP & COIN COMPANY—Continued on following page

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	Each	12	25	50	100
Large size Notes	.15	1.65	3.35	6.50	12.50
Present size Notes	.14	1.50	3.00	5.75	11.00
Large Fractional, Colonial Notes	.13	1.35	2.65	5.00	9.00
Medium Fractional Notes	.10	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00
Continental Notes	.13	1.35	2.65	5.00	9.00

Prices of Holders for uncut sheets of Notes upon request

ENVELOPES: HEAVY CELLULOSE-ACETATE. Ideal Display, 100% Protection: Absolutely finest. Preferred by thousands. Six standard sizes; 2x2, 1 7/8 x 1 7/8, 1 3/4 x 1 3/4, 1 1/2 x 1 1/2, 1 1/4 x 1 1/4 and 1x1. Samples and prices 20c.

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Rooms 411-412, South East National Bank Building
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A LITTLE MORE HAY FROM THE SOUTHWEST PRAIRIE COUNTRY

Just returned from a trip when I should have been working, I guess. The shop was littered with mail when I opened the door. However, I made the acquaintance of Mr. M. R. Brown at Oklahoma City while away, and enjoyed visiting with him as well as seeing his new place of business.

A California dealer has written me that he feels the numismatic journals are rather unfair to dealers in that they usually criticize and rebuke them. I agree with him to a certain extent. There is a lot of work and a very large investment required in the operation of a coin business. Therefore, profits must be realized. The dealer simply cannot make deals that are virtually even trades like the collector can. On the other hand, it is likely that coin collecting would become even less popular if there were not a constant source of new material from the dealer's clearing house. True, the dealer should be condemned who over-grades his merchandise, and the mere membership in an association will not cure this evil. There are serious disagreements by strictly honest persons on the subject of grading. My only answer to this is that I offer to make full cash refunds for **any** material purchased, providing that it is returned within five days. This is seldom necessary.

My stock of both U. S. and foreign just keeps right on growing, so I am better prepared to fill your orders as the months roll by. Profits are reinvested in the business, and I am definitely not worried about a depression even if one comes. Suppose that I do pay \$50 for a coin which may sell for \$30 before the year is gone; the \$30 will then buy as much as the \$50 does now, so nothing is really lost. We are great people to talk ourselves into depressions. There is not the slightest excuse for one at this time.

Suggest that you do not haphazardly read the ads. and order "bargains" which you do not need for your collection at this time. Develop a systematic method of acquiring the items which are really needed to augment the series you are currently most interested in completing or improving. Your want list for such material is solicited, and be certain that you state the grade preferred or required. Approval selections will be sent to any responsible numismatist.

I have been both criticized and complimented for these editorial type ads. Nevertheless, the response has been just as great if not greater. To me, there seems to be a closer connection between a coin dealer and his customers than between the ordinary vendor and his trade. I entered this business because it is so fascinating. People from the four corners of the earth come into my office and write to me, and I have formed a circle of friends that I am proud of. It will be a pleasure to become acquainted with more of you.

The George Cooke collection is selling out fast. Send for your list of prices if you have not already done so. The foreign crowns, which constitute the major part of the collection, are listed in June Scrapbook.

To those of you who have boosted the price of 1946-S Nickels to around \$5.00 per roll by the unprecedented and uncalled for demand, I advocate 1946-D Halves at a much lower premium and a greater potential for the future.

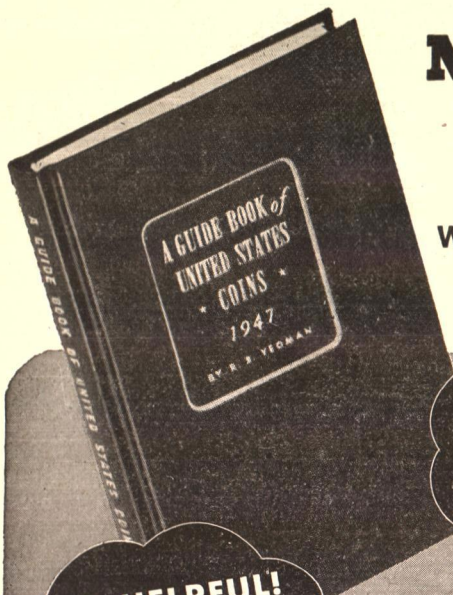
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1937-P Cents	1.75	1946-1947 Nickels	2.45
1937-D Cents	1.85	1946-1947-P Dimes	5.50
1941-P Cents	1.00	1943-P Quarters	12.50
1942-D Cents	1.00	1944-P-D Quarters	11.75
1942-S Cents	6.50	1945-P-D-S Quarters	11.50
1943-D Cents	1.00	1946-P Quarters	11.50
1943-P Cents	.85	1941-D Half-Dollars	13.50
1944-P-D-S Cents	.80	1944-P-D Half-Dollars	11.50
1945-P-D-S Cents	.80	1945-P-D-S Half-Dollars	11.50
1946-P Cents	.75	1946-P Half-Dollars	11.25
1943-P Nickels	2.60	Please include postage and insurance on orders under \$10.00.	
1944-P-D Nickels	2.50		

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1903 Philippine proof set (7 pcs. in holder)	\$ 8.00
Mansfield Motto Taler 1626. Obv. Saint George slaying dragon. V. F.	4.50
Bavarian Crown (Commemorative) 1832. Obv. Bust of Louis I. Rev. Bavaria standing, presenting Prince Otto with crown, Ext. F.	4.50
Holy Roman Empire Broad Crown 1632. Ferd. II. Laurel crown. Ext. F.	10.00
Poland Crown 1788. Stan. Augustus to R. Rev. Crowned shield be- tween oak branch and palm sprays. Fine	6.50
Poland. Crown Sigismund III. King in armour, holding sword and orb. Fine	15.00
Poland. Crown. Fred. Christian. Rev. Arms of Poland, Lithuania, Saxony. Ext. F.	10.00
Bavaria. 3 Marks 1911. 90th birthday of Prince Leopold. Unc.	1.75
Hungary. 5 Pengo 1939. Bust of Horthy. Unc.	4.50
Chinese Dollar. 1912. Obv. Yuan Shi Kai, with plumed military hat. Unc.	7.50
Mexico. 8 Reales 1847. Cap in rays. V. F.	3.00
Mexico. 8 Reales 1901. Cap in rays. V. F.	1.50
Canada Dollar. 1935. First issue of silver Dollar in Canada. Brill. Unc.	3.00
Set of 1944 Philippine coins. 4 pcs. 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos. Unc.	1.50
Tyrol 2/3 Crown. 1654. H. R. E. Archduke Ferd. Chas. Very fine	4.00

MISCELLANEOUS U. S. COINS

1910-S, 11-S, 12-S, 13-S, 14-S, 15-S, 21-S Cents. G.-V. G. .15, Fine	.50
1916-D Dime. Good 2.75; G.-V. G. 3.50; Fine	6.00
1921P-D and 1923-S Dimes. G.-V. G. .40; Fine	1.50
1924, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 29-D, 30-P mint Dimes. F.-V. F.	.75
Set of Lincoln Cents, 1934 to 1946-P-D-S, 38 pcs. Brill. Unc.	2.50
1883 U. S. Gold Dollar. Unc.	8.50
Half-Eagles. Our choice of dates. F.-V. F.	13.50
Eagles. Our choice of dates. F.-V. F.	27.50
Double Eagles. Our choice of dates. F.-V. F.	52.50

Send for a complete list of gold in stock. Also have lists available on currency, including Silver Certificates, Treasury Notes and National Bank Notes.

Our next public auction will be in September. Parties not on our mailing list please submit names. Only a limited amount of catalogues issued.

Your want lists solicited and given prompt and courteous attention. We are always in the market for proof and uncirculated coins. What have you to offer? Please quote prices wanted in first letter.

FEDERAL COIN EXCHANGE

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Cleveland 15, Ohio

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WHITMAN HANDBOOK OF U. S. COINS

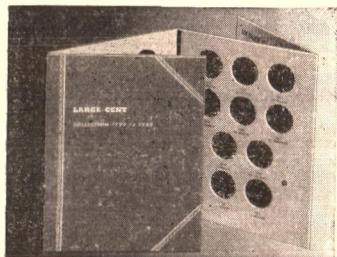
Whitman's Handbook of U. S. Coins, now in its fifth edition, gives the latest published prices . . . provides the information you want about your collection. It is generously illustrated, logically organized, sturdily bound to give plenty of useful service.

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We extend to you a cordial invitation to visit us on the way to the Buffalo Convention in August. We won't be here, but our good girl Friday will be, and she will be delighted to show you around.

We expect to have a folder showing views of our store and the various departments. If you would like one please write for it. No obligation, of course.

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1892 Unc.	2.75
1896 Unc.	2.75
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1899 Unc.	3.50
1900 Unc.	2.00
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1945—HUNGARIAN INFLATION CURRENCY—1946



The inflation period in Hungary reached a fantastic peak in June, 1946, when the government issued a **one hundred quintillion** pengo bank note. This is, without doubt, the highest denomination in the history of paper currency and the figure is astronomical when written out—imagine the impracticability of writing 100,000,000,000,000,000,000.

It is obvious that some method of simplification was necessary in such a fantastic situation which led to the creation of two new monetary terms; the "MILPENGO" for one million pengoes, and the "BILPENGO" or "B.-PENGO" for one trillion Pengoes (the Hungarian billion is one million million whereas we consider a billion to be one thousand million).

The Pengo went out of existence in August of 1946 and ceased to be legal tender. The Forint is now the Hungarian monetary unit and is based on the country's gold reserve.

(See pg. 97 of the Jan. 1947 "Numismatist" for list of denominations on display at the Chase National Bank, New York.)

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING HUNGARIAN INFLATION NOTES:

Pengoes (pre-war exchange rate, 18 cents)

DENOMINATION		MONETARY TERM	DATE	PRICE
50	Fifty	OTVEN PENGO	4/45 **	— .50
100	1 Hundred	SZAZ PENGO	4/45 **	— .50
500	5 Hundred	OTSZAZ PENGO	5/45 *	— .50
1,000	1 Thousand	EZER PENGO	7/45 *	— .35
10,000	10 Thousand	TIZEZER PENGO	7/45 *	— .35
100,000	100 Thousand	SZAZEZER PENGO	10/45	.25 .35
1,000,000	1 Million	EGYMILLIO PENGO	11/45	.40 .60
10,000,000	10 Million	TIZMILLIO PENGO	11/45	.40 .50
100,000,000	100 Million	SZAZMILLIO PENGO	3/46	.40 .50
1,000,000,000	1 Billion	EGYMILLIARD PENGO	3/46	.45 .60
1,000,000,000	1 Billion	EGYMILLIARD PENGO	6/46 **	— .60
10,000,000,000	10 Billion	TIZEZER MILPENGO	5/46	.45 .60
100,000,000,000	100 Billion	SZAZEZER MILPENGO	5/46	.45 .60
1,000,000,000,000	1 Trillion	EGYMILLIO MILPENGO	5/46	.50 .70
10,000,000,000,000	10 Trillion	TIZMILLIO MILPENGO	5/46	.50 .70
100,000,000,000,000	100 Trillion	SZAZMILLIO MILPENGO	6/46	— .70
1,000,000,000,000,000	1 Quadrillion	EGYMILLIARD MILPENGO	6/46	— 1.00
10,000,000,000,000,000	10 Quadrillion	TIZEZER B.-PENGO	6/46	.55 .85
100,000,000,000,000,000	100 Quadrillion	SZAZEZER B.-PENGO	6/46 *	— .85
1,000,000,000,000,000,000	1 Quintillion	EGYMILLIO B.-PENGO	6/46 *	— .85
10,000,000,000,000,000,000	10 Quintillion	TIZMILLIO B.-PENGO	6/46 *	— 1.00
100,000,000,000,000,000,000	100 Quintillion	SZAZMILLIO B.-PENGO	6/46 *	— 1.50

* Indicates note was listed as in the Chase Bank Display, but not in our Mar. Ad.

** Indicates note was not listed as in Chase Bank Display nor in our Mar. Adv.

TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THE ABOVE NOTES REPRESENT A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF HUNGARIAN POST-WAR INFLATION CURRENCY WITH ONLY ONE DENOMINATION DUPLICATION. THE DESIGNS ARE BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED AND THE WORKMANSHIP EXCELLENT; THEY MUST BE SEEN TO BE REALLY APPRECIATED.

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1920 Maine	5.25	1935 Connecticut	8.00	1936 San Francisco	3.20
1920 Pilgrim	2.10	1935 Ark. P, D & S	11.00	1936 Arkansas	
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1921-D and 22D Dollars Unc. roll	24.00
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Maurice D. Scharlack, Numismatist

A. N. A. 6698

622 Chaparral St., Corpus Christi, Texas

UNCIRCULATED COINS WHOLESALE**Rolls (50) Unc. Cents**

	20 rolls	10 rolls	5 rolls	1 roll
1946-S-D-P				
1945-S	\$12.50	\$6.50	\$3.50	.70
1945-D-P			3.60	.75
1944-S-D-P			3.80	.80
1943-D-P				1.00

Rolls (40) Unc. Nickels

		5 rolls	3 rolls	1 roll
1946-D-P	1945-S	11.50	7.00	2.40
1945-D-P			7.25	2.45
1944-S	Roll 2.65	1944-D-P		2.50
1943-S	Roll 3.15	1943-D-P		3.00
1942-P-T-I	Roll 7.50	1942-S-P T-2		3.00

Rolls (50) Unc. Dimes

		3 rolls	1 roll
1946-S-D-P	1947-P	16.50	5.50
1945-S-D-P		16.75	5.75
1944-S Roll 6.50	1944-D-P		6.00

Rolls (40) Unc. Quarters

		3 rolls	1 roll
1946-S			12.00
1946-D-P	1945-S	33.00	11.00
1945-D-P		33.00	11.25
1944-D-P	Roll 12.00	1944-S	12.50
1943-S	Roll 18.00	1943-D-P	13.50

Rolls (20) Unc. Half Dollars

	3 rolls	1 roll
1946-D	33.75	11.50
1946-P	33.00	11.00
1945-S-D-P		11.25

Large Cents Circulated

1794 Fair \$1.00, 1797 P .50, 1798 Fair .50, 1798 Good 1.00
 1800 Fair 7.50, 1802 Good .50, 1802 V. G. .75, 1803 Fair .40
 1803 V G .75, 1805 G I .25, 1806 Fair 1.25, 1806 V G 3.50
 1807 Fair .75, 1807 V G 2.00, 1808 V G 2.00, 1810 G .75
 1810 V G 1.50, 1812 Abt Fine 1.50, 1813 V G 2.50, 1814 V G 1.00
 1816 Fine 1.00, 1817 Fine .75, 1818 Fine .75, 1819 Fine .75
 1820 Fine .75, 1821 Fine 5.00, 1823 G 5.00, 1823 V G 6.50
 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830 fine each .75
 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1840 fine each .50
 1841 to 1856 fine each .25
 1 set good to fine, short 1793, 1795, 1796, 1799, 1804, 1809, 1811 60.00.

Lincoln Cents Circulated

1909-S Fine .75, 1909-S V.D.B. Fine 10.00
 1910-S-D-P to 1914-S-P V G each .10
 1915-S-D-P to 1922 V G each .10, 1923-S-D-P to 1931 V G each .05, 1931-S fine each .75, 1932-D-P-S to 1940-S-D-P fine each .05.

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Prior to 1935 Wanted	
1930-S	\$10.50
1935-P (SD Wanted)	2.20
1936-PD	2.20
1936-S (Wanted)	3.00
1937-P 1.75. 1937-SD	1.95
1938-PSD (P Wanted)	2.75
1939-P 1.75. 1939-S (Wanted)	2.00
1939-D (Wanted)	4.00
1940-PSD	1.35
1941-PD 1.25. 1941-S	1.50
1942-PD 1.00. 1942-S (Wanted)	6.00
1943-PD 1.00. 1943-S	2.25
1944-PSD	.80
1945-46-PSD	.75

NICKELS (40)

Prior to 1937 Wanted	
1937-P (SD Wanted)	4.50
1938-D Buffalo	4.00
1938-P Jefferson	6.50
1938-S Jefferson (SD Wanted)	12.50
1939-PSD Wanted	
1940-P (S Wanted) 4.50. 1940-D	5.75
1941-PD 4.00. 1941-S	5.50
1942-P Ty. I (PD Wanted)	7.50
1942-PS Ty. II	3.00
1943-P 2.75. 1943-SD	3.00
1944-PSD 2.65. 1945-PSD	2.50
1946-PD (S Wanted)	2.50

DIMES (50)

Prior to 1934 Wanted	
1934-D (P Wanted)	25.00
1935-PSD Wanted	
1936-P (SD Wanted)	9.00
1937-P (SD Wanted)	8.50
1938-D (PS Wanted)	8.50
1939-PD (S Wanted)	8.50
1940-PSD	7.75
1941-PSD (P Wanted)	7.50
1942-PD (S Wanted)	7.00
1943-PD	6.50
1943-S (Wanted)	8.50
1944-PSD	6.25
1945-PSD 6.00. 1946-PSD (D Wanted)	5.75

QUARTERS (40)

Prior to 1941 Wanted	
1941-PD 14.50. 1941-S	16.50
1942-D (PS Wanted)	14.50
1943-PD (S Wanted)	13.50
1944-P (SD Wanted)	12.50
1945-PSD 11.50. 1946-S	12.50

HALF DOLLARS (20)

Prior to 1936 Wanted	
1936-P (SD Wanted)	25.00
1937-PSD Wanted	
1938-P 20.00. 1938-D	125.00
1939-D (PS Wanted)	18.50
1940-P (S Wanted)	15.00
1941-PSD	15.00
1942-P	14.50
1942-D (S Wanted)	15.00
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1943-S	16.00
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1878-S Ex. F.	2.00	1892-S V. F.	4.00
1878-S V. G.	1.75	1894-S V. F.	2.50
1879-O V. F.	4.00	1894-S V. G.	1.75
1879-S Unc.	2.00	1895-S V. F.	6.25
1879-S V. F.	1.75	1896-O V. F.	5.00
1880-S Fine	1.75	1896-S Unc.	7.50
1880-S Unc.	2.25	1896-S V. G.	3.50
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1881-S Unc.	2.50	1897-S Unc.	3.00
1881-S Fine	2.00	1897-S V. G.	2.00
1882-S V. F.	2.00	1898-S Unc.	2.25
1882-S Fine	1.50	1898-S V. G.	1.45
1883 Fine	1.50	1899-O V. G.	2.50
1883-O V. F.	2.75	1899-S Unc.	2.50
1883-S Fine	1.50	1899-S V. G.	1.45
1884-S V. F.	4.00	1900-O V. F.	3.50
1884-S Fine	2.00	1900-S Unc.	3.00
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1888-S Unc.	2.25	1902-O Fine	1.75
1888-S Fine	1.75	1902-S V. F.	1.75
1889-O Fine	1.75	1903-S V. G.	4.00
1889-S Unc.	2.50	1904 Unc.	2.50
1889-S Fine	1.75	1904-O V. G.	4.00
1890-O Ex. F.	2.50	1904-S Unc.	3.50
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1943-D	.90
1942-D	.85
1942-S	6.00
1941-D-P	1.25
1941-S	1.50
1940-D-P-S	1.40
1939-S	1.95
1938-S	2.95
1937-P	1.95

Rolls (40) Br. Unc. Nickels

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1945-D-P-S	2.50
1944-D-P	2.50
1944-S	2.75
1943-D-P-S	3.00
1942-P Type 2, 42-S	3.00
1942-P Type 1	7.25
1941-D-P	4.00
1940-P	4.75
1938-D Buffalo	4.00

Rolls (50) Br. Unc. Dimes

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1946-D-P	5.50
1945-D-S	5.75
1944-D, 43-D, 42-D	6.00
1941-D-P-S	7.25
1940-S-P	7.50
1939-D-P	9.00
1938-P	12.00
1937-P	8.00

Rolls (40) Br. Unc. Quarters

1946-D-P	\$11.00
1945-D-P-S	11.25
1944-D	11.75
1943-D-P	13.00
1942-D-P	14.00
1941-D-P	14.50
1941-S	16.50

Rolls (20) Br. Unc. Halves

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1928-D Nickels, each	.85
1936-PDS Nickels, per set	1.10
1937-PDS Nickels, per set	.85
1926-D Quarters, flat heads, each	1.25
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1908		1.00	1939-S		.10
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1909-VDB		.15	1940-D		.05
1920		.35	1940-S		.05
1923		.30	1941		.05
1926		.50	1941-D		.10
1928-D		2.40	1941-S		.05
1929-S		.25	1942		.05
1930		.15	1942-D		.10
1930-D		.60	1942-S		.10
1930-S		.25	1943		.05
1931		.75	1943-D		.05
1931-S		1.25	1943-S		.05
1932		.50	1944		.05
1932-D		.60	1944-D		.05
1933		.60	1944-S		.05
1933-D		.35	1945		.05
1934		.10	1945-D		.05
1934-D		.20	1945-S		.05
1935		.10	1946		.05
1935-D		.15	1946-D		.05
1936		.10	1946-S		.05
1936-D		.10			

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1874		6.50	1938-D Jeff.		.20
1883 No Cts.		.35	1938-S		.40
1897		3.50	1939		.30
1898		2.75	1939-D		2.25
1899	.....	3.15	1940	.....	.15
1900	.....	1.50	1940-D	.....	.20
1901	.....	1.50	1940-S	.....	.20
1904	.....	1.50	1941	.....	.15
1905	.....	1.75	1941-D	.....	.15
1909	.....	1.50	1941-S	.....	.20
1910	.....	1.50	1942 Type I	.....	.30
1912	.....	2.50	1942 Type II	.....	1.10
1913 Type 1	.....	.90	1942-D	.....	.10
1916	.....	2.00	1942-S	.....	.10
1930	.....	1.00	1943	.....	.10
1934	.....	.85	1943-D	.....	.10
1935	.....	.40	1943-S	.....	.10
1935-S	.....	.50	1944	.....	.10
1936	.....	.25	1944-D	.....	.10
1936-D	.....	.40	1944-S	.....	.10
1936-S	.....	.35	1945	.....	.10
1937		.15	1945-D		.10
1937-D		.20	1945-S		.10
1937-S		.40	1946		.10
1938-D		.15	1946-D		.10
1938 Jeff.		.15			

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1868 Proof	9.00
1868 V. good	.50
1869 Proof	11.00
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1934P	.15	—	—	—	2.25
1934D	.20	—	.60	—	2.00
1935P	.15	.50	—	2.25	—
1935D	.15	.70	—	—	2.75
1935S	.15	.85	.50	—	—
1936P	.10	.35	.25	—	1.85
1936D	.10	.35	—	—	1.85
1936S	.10	.50	—	2.50	2.50
1937P	.10	.20	.25	1.25	2.00
1937D	.10	.35	—	1.00	2.25
1937S	.10	.45	.40	3.00	2.50
1938P	.10	.30	.50	1.50	1.75
1938D	.10-B	.15	.50	—	7.50
1938S	.10	.30	.50	1.60	—
1939P	.10	.35	.25	1.00	1.85
1939D	.10	2.00	.25	1.00	1.35
1939-S	.10	2.00	—	—	—
1940P	.05	.15	.20	1.25	1.00
1940D	.05	.20	.20	—	—
1940S	.05	.20	.20	.90	1.00
1941P	.05	.20	.20	.75	1.00
1941D	.05	.20	.20	.75	1.00
1941S	.05	.20	.20	.75	1.00
1942P	.05-I	.30	.20	.75	.90
1942D	.05	1.50	.20	.75	.90
1942S	.15	.15	.20	1.00	1.15
1943P	.05	.15	.20	.65	.90
1943D	.05	.15	.20	.65	.90
1943S	.10	.15	.20	.65	.90
1944PD or S	.05	.10	.20	.45	.80
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1883-S	4.25 1.90	1894-O 4.90 1.90
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1884-O	4.50 1.90	1895-S 17.50 7.50
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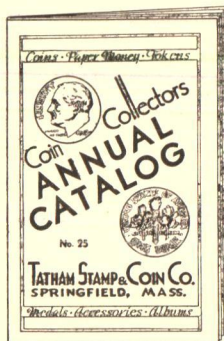
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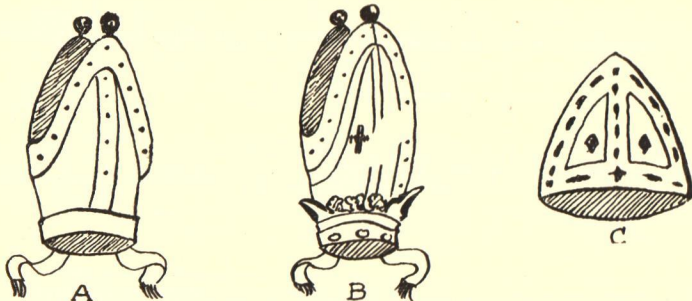
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THE BISHOP'S MITRE IN HERALDRY AND NUMISMATICS

By DUDLEY BUTLER

535 The Bishop's Mitre appears on many coins but especially on those of the German states and bishoprics. When you see sword and crosier crossed behind the coat of arms you may be sure that the bishop had both temporal and spiritual powers. He had the right to coin money and had the power of life and death over his subjects. In many cases he was a nobleman as well as a bishop. Many of them were a combination of an excellent soldier, a nobleman and a pious bishop. Many of them used their family arms on their coins and others used the arms of their bishoprics but substituted the mitre for their personal crests. On one of the "Sede Vacante" pieces of Hildesheim there is represented the bishop's throne and on the seat is lying the bishop's mitre. The last bishop is dead, the new one has not been appointed, but the mitre is there waiting for him. An excellent example of the mitre displayed on a coin is shown on the thaler of Christopher Bernhard of Galen.



The mitres of archbishops and bishops, which in Episcopal coats of arms supply the place of helmet and crest, may justly be regarded as coronets. A mitre is a circle of gold, from which rises a high cap cleft from the top. (See figure A) From within the circle depend two ribbons of purple, fringed at the ends with gold.

Before the eighteenth century, no variation in form was observed to designate the distinction between the mitres of bishops and archbishops, both alike rose from a plain circle of gold. In the north window of the Library of Lambeth Palace are displayed the arms of a great number of the Archbishops of Canterbury, England. These arms are ensigned with archiepiscopal mitres, which, prior to the year 1715 (with one exception) rise from a plain circle. The exception to which I allude is that of Archbishop Juxon (1662) whose mitre rises from a circle having several pearls visible on the rim. The arms of the same prelate (date 1660) are also depicted in the Hall of Gray's Inn, where the circle appears without pearls. In the window at Lambeth Palace, the mitre of Archbishop Wake (1715) rises from ducal coronet, which manner of representation has been adopted by all succeeding archbishops (See figure B).

The illustration (C) is taken from the mitre of Archbishop Laud (beheaded in 1645) and is sculptured over a door in Lambeth Palace. In this example, it will be observed that the arches of the mitre spring directly from the circle.

On the coins of Mainz in Germany the mitre is always displayed, and in one coin in my collection the mitre appears between two crests of the City of Mainz, a wagon wheel. The story of this crest is rather interesting. An English priest came to Germany and became Bishop of Mainz, a rather hard thing for an Englishman to do even in those days. His father had been a wheelwright. The son had always taken great pride in his father's skill and when he became Bishop he forced the City to accept the wagon wheel for its crest, with, of course, all due respect for the mitre.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY NOTESBy ~~TED R. HAMMER~~, A. N. A. Librarian

P. O. Box 225, Marinette, Wisc.

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With the summer slump in book loans due any day, we've given up hope of attaining our goal of 1,000 separate loans during the 1946-1947 fiscal year. However, a new all-time high in loans and the number of books loaned already has been reached. As we peck away at these "Library Notes" (the night of May 31), the number of loans is 903.

We always are happy to know that anyone reads these notes, and are especially happy to report that at least three members took them seriously recently. Due to our paragraph in the May issue about the need for extra copies of *The Numismatist*, we have three offers of donations, one of which already has been received. Eugene Parisek of Los Angeles sent unbound copies dating from 1938 and two other donations will be along soon. These contributions will provide more unbound volumes and trading stock for others.

Walter H. Breen of San Antonio also reads our notes. Relative to our comments about many correspondents having written about the 1943 bronze cents, he assures us he has seen two of the trial pieces of that year in bronze. We had been informed by mint officials that no such coin was in existence.

The library does not have an assortment of books for sale. We have only the current reprints from *The Numismatist* which are published from time to time.

Every three or four weeks, we receive a first class letter from a man in Indiana, (not a member of A. N. A.) who sends along several coins to be attributed. He does not say please or thanks. But in his last note, he included a five-cent piece—it required only 4½ cents to return the parcel by insured mail, so our stamp box is ahead one half cent stamp.

While we still do not have the complete details, we are assured of a fine exhibit for the Buffalo convention. It will be of planchets, strips of metal etc., demonstrating how coins and medals are prepared before reaching the stamping machines or presses. We also plan to have some 50 of the most popular library works on display for use during the convention. Members may take any of these home on regular two week loans after the convention. And we're hoping to meet you there.

Added to the library in May were two articles from *The Numismatist* of 1936. One is "Signers of the Continental Currency," from June of that year. This article fills only three pages, yet it has a list of the signers as well as some highly interesting information about the series of notes. The second article is "The Buffalo Hunt," by Waldo C. Moore, former A. N. A. secretary. We probably do not have to add that the article pertains to a hunt for bison on notes and not on the plains where the buffalo roamed. Featured in the article are reproductions of bison. The library number of the article on signers of continental notes is A-76P and the number of Mr. Moore's article is M-85P.

G-44P is the number of the priced auction catalogue of the Frederic W. Geiss sale held last February by B. Max Mehl, who donated the library copy. Another addition is B-11P, "Coins of Tingi with Latin Legends." This is an American Numismatic Society monograph by Aline A. Boyce.

WALTER MOULD TO JAMES JARVIS

By DAMON G. DOUGLAS, Caldwell, New Jersey

For those interested in the early American State coinages of the 1780's and in the individuals concerned in their manufacture, two letters, hitherto unpublished, may afford the basis for speculation. They were acquired in 1941 by the Connecticut State Library at Hartford with a collection of marine papers of James Jarvis theretofore in private hands.

The more important was written on Feb. 20, 1784 to Jarvis by Walter Mould, afterwards to become one of the contractors for the New Jersey coppers. It is the earliest known contemporary record of Mould in an American connection. Eighteen months later he was to memorialize the Continental Congress offering to conduct for them the proposed continental mint¹ and was in the following year to receive, with two associates, the New Jersey coinage contract.²

The handwriting of the recipient's superscription on the folded letter identifies him as the same James Jarvis who in April 1786 was to acquire an interest in the New Haven Connecticut "Company for Coining Coppers"³ and who in 1787 secured a contract from the United States to produce the Fugio Coppers.⁴

The letter is dated at Kinsale, Ireland. (Mould spelled it "Kinseal") and is addressed to "Mr. James Jarvis, New York, per the ship Irish Volunteer" as follows:

Dear Jarvis,

I take this opportunity by a Vessel that I am informed will sail from Cork to acquaint you of my situation—after one of the most disagreeable Passages that can be described and bearing within sight of the English Coast for upwards of a Week our Provisions and Water all or nearly all gone we were obliged to put into this Place I do not mean by this to trouble you with an account of my troubles only as far as my disappointment which in time—we are likely to continue here yet the wind against us so that you see tis impossible I can be in N. York at the time I wished—I flatter myself I shall find letter in England from you and it will be a great satisfaction to be informed you have fixed that Place as I really see many advantages from such a situation—I shall write as soon as I can from England and inform you of everything I find necessary and in the mean time shall do all in my Power to forward our Plans—I have had an offer by a gentleman from the West of England to fix in the Malting Business I told him I could do nothing without your Consent but I really have a great Opinion of it and it may be carried on in that Place with the Other at a small expence I have thought of bringing a good Malt make with me but no opinion of any other connection. My best wishes attend you and family and believe me Dear Jarvis

Your affectionate Humble Sevt

W. Mould

The second letter is dated from Philadelphia, May 1, 1784 to "Mr. James Jarvis King, Street, New York" from a William Kidson. It contains the following statement of interest to us: "I hear Mr. Mould arrived safe in Bristol the latter part of February and before this is on his passage back."

We can only speculate as to what "Plans" Jarvis and Mould were engaged upon since the latter seems intentionally to have avoided putting any clues in his letter. It seems clear that Mould's trip to England was to obtain "every thing I find necessary" to bring back with him to carry on certain operations "in that Place" which Jarvis was to have "fixed." Both associates' later activities in the coinage of coppers is suggestive but we must await the discovery of other letters and records to learn the whole story.

¹ Journals of the Continental Congress, XXIX, p 647.

² Crosby, p 278.

³ Crosby, p 222.

⁴ Crosby, p 297.

DANZIG AND VISBY

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THE MAINSTAY OF THE HANSEATIC LEAGUE

By Dudley Butler, New York

The City of Danzig dates from about 990 A. D., at least very little is known about it previous to that date. It became the capital of the Duchy of Pomerellen in the 13th Century and was conquered by the Teutonic Order in 1308.

The Teutonic Order made Danzig their general headquarters from that time until the dissolution of the order.

Danzig joined the Hanseatic League very early and became the most considerable town of Prussia and always firmly in the grip of the Teutonic Order. The League was really composed of the three free cities of Danzig, Lubeck and Visby.

The beginnings of the League can be traced to the early part of the 13th Century but was rather loosely run until the capture and sack of Visby by the Danes in 1361 made it imperative that the League should unite more securely both on a commercial and military basis for their own mutual protection and benefit. After the disaster of Visby the League feared that the Danes might take over the trade of the Baltic. The commercial power of the League was very great and practically controlled the Continental trade with England. It is curious to note that the term Sterling, which seems so typically English, should in reality have come from the Continent of Europe and largely from trade with the Hanseatic League. This word, as applied to coins, appears to be derived from Esterlings, or people from the East of Europe, some of whom were employed in the 13th Century in regulating the coinage of England. The coins made by them were called Esterlins, later abbreviated into Sterlings.

As a free city Danzig was ceded to Poland in 1466 by the treaty of Thorn. It came into the possession of Prussia in 1793. In 1807, after a long and obstinate siege, General Kalekreuth surrendered to the French under Marshal Lefebvre who was later created Duke of Danzig. By the Peace of 1814, the City was ceded back to Prussia in whose possession it remained until World War I.

We herewith show some illustrations of the coins of Danzig.



Thaler to Danzig, 1577



Thaler of Danzig, 1679

Although the City of Danzig had changed hands a number of times since the last of the Teutonic Knights had been laid in their graves and the Hanseatic League had ceased to function, it still retained certain very Teutonic traditions. For example, it had always been the headquarters of the celebrated Prussian Regiment, the Death's Head Huzzars, of which the Crown Prince of Germany was always the Colonel. It was part of his "racket." His birthday was always celebrated by a big review and by sun-set anyone who was caught sober was arrested on the ground of high treason.

In 1912 a friend of mine who is now the head of a nationally known manufacturing company (name on request) arrived in Danzig one fine morning and wishing to see the sights hailed a cab. I forgot to say that my friend speaks German fluently. The cab driver shook his head. "No work today," he said. "Don't you know this is the Crown Prince's birthday?" My friend produced two twenty mark gold pieces which he handed to the driver who slipped them into his pocket and picking up the reins said to my friend, "For forty marks gold I would spit on the Crown Prince. Where do you wish to go My Lord?" Thus disproving the theory that German loyalty to an ideal is unshakable.

But it is very hard to speak of Danzig and the Hanseatic League without including Visby, so let us board a small vessel and take a sail for about 200 miles to the City of Roses and Ruins. Visby is situated on the island of Gothland in the Baltic and possessed of a civilization of great antiquity. The Museum contains many specimens dating from the stone age which were dug up there as well as tens of thousands of ancient gold and silver coins, from Greece, Rome, Arabia, and even China, which have been unearthed in the fields near the city, showing very clearly that Visby was a center of trade long before even the Hanseatic League was head of. About the beginning of the 13th Century the City was strongly fortified. Great walls and towers were built which surrounded the City on all sides and the merchants and officers of the League felt that they and their merchandise and treasure were quite safe from attack. They built the beautiful Church of Saint Dalhem which was consecrated in 1209.

All went well until the fateful year of 1361 when the Danes made their appearance. It is said that the Danes captured the city by treachery.

Their leader had entered the city some time before the attack dressed as a peaceful merchant from Lubeck. He had a way with the ladies and won the heart of the Mayor's daughter. With her aid, he opened the gates of the town to his men. The girl was later captured and as a punishment for her treachery was walled up alive in one of the towers which is called to this day "The Maiden's tower." The League prospered until the end of the 15th Century when the rise of the Scandinavian Kingdom put an end to most of their activities.

One of my authorities states that the Lubeckers stormed the City in 1525 and burned the whole northern section. But as the others made no mention of this, I am not sure whether it is true or not. Almost all of the churches have been destroyed, but the roses, for which the island is so famous, grow in great profusion in the ruins. But the walls and massive towers remain almost as intact as the day they were built in the beginning of the 13th Century and it is today one of the most picturesque places in all Europe.

References: **History of Visby**. Centraltry Ckeriet. Stockholm. 1924.
Germany by Karl Baedeker. Printed by Geo. Allen & Unwin.
 London. 1936.
Dictionary of Numismatic Names by A. R. Frey. New York. 1917.

COUNTERSTAMPED OR COUNTERMARKED U. S. LARGE CENTS

By Maurice Gould, A. N. A. LM 144

One of the most fascinating phases of numismatics is collecting and attributing counterstamped coins. In this field U. S. large cents are of a special interest.

It is not unusual to make finds of new varieties, due to the lack of interest and research in this particular series. In the past, this series has been sadly neglected, but recently more attention has been paid to them. Virtually all are scarce or rare except those which have been initialled by individuals.

These coins may be divided into three classes:

- (1) Those that passed current, as money (mostly in the West Indies and South America).
- (2) Those that are used as an advertising medium by merchants, masonic tokens, political purposes, admission tickets, etc.
- (3) Those initialled by individuals or used for testing punches.

Those that passed current were counterstamped for three reasons.

- (1) To raise the value from one denomination to another.
- (2) To limit the circulation so that they would not leave a particular area.
- (3) To guarantee the value at a certain fixed figure.

Under this classification the following are the known varieties.

- (1) St. Bartholomew, crown on early U. S. cents mostly dated 1803. These are very scarce.
- (2) Danish West Indies, FR in script and VII, crowned or plain script, the FR in small letters. This may be listed in the scarce classification.
- (3) St. Lucia, SL in crowned shield. Very scarce.
- (4) Tobago, T on 1827 large cent. Rare.

- (5) Valpairaso, Chile, 1819 large cent, counterstamped VALP, mentioned in Guttags. Rare.
- (6) U. S. cent for Liberia, described in The Numismatist, Volume 36-256. Rare.

The following are unattributed or possible items used in this area and period:

- (1) St. Pierre, S.P in rectangular crenellated indenture on large cent of 1841. This is the same style and lettering as Guadeloupe, Woods No. 47.
- (2) San Domingo, S+D on obverse of 1803 large cent. This is the usual date of St. Bartholomew, and San Domingo is in the same area. There are also several types of crowns, which are unlisted and there is a very good possibility that they may have passed current in this area.

POLITICAL

1. The most widely known is a large cent counterstamped VOTE THE LAND FREE. It is found mostly on large cents of 1837 and 1838 and they are fairly scarce.



These were circulated in the presidential election of 1848. The question of slavery played a big part in this election. Part of the platform of the Free Soil Party was "Whereas we have assembled in convention as a union of free men, for the sake of freedom, forgetting all past political differences, in common resolve to maintain the rights of free labor against the aggression of the slave power and to secure free soil for a free people."

The strength of the Free Soil Party lay in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio. The slogan was "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men." In this campaign Zachary Taylor was elected president.

2. Large cent with head of GRANT. This is a very rare piece.
3. Large cent with word GRANT. This was used in the presidential campaign and is also a rare item.

ADVERTISING CARDS, ETC.

This group was used for advertising purposes and are more common on large cents than any other U. S. coins.



1. DEVINS AND BOLTON, MONTREAL. This is one of the most common varieties and is the only one known for Canada. Devins and Bolton were druggists in Montreal; and many other coins, U. S., Canada and other countries have been used as advertising media by this firm. I have had at least thirty different dates of large cents, running from 1816 to 1856, that have been counterstamped by this firm. A number of these have found their way into the New England area.
2. U. S. DR. KIDDERS FAMILY PILLS (in circle on an 1840 large cent).
3. USE CGG-GGGG in three lines. Also USE CGG & GGGG and USE CGG.



4. DR. G. G. WILKINS. This is the most common variety, also found on copper nickel and flying eagle cents.
5. OIL OF ICE. This is also found on flying eagles and copper nickel cents and is one of the more common varieties.
6. 1234 on obverse, MFG COMPANY on reverse.
7. Cast steel.
8. WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE.
9. EMPIRE THEATRE (obverse), IMMENSE SUCCESS (reverse). This has also been found on a French ten centime piece of 1854. This coin may have been used as an admission ticket to the theatre.
10. PEARS SOAP. This is also known to have been found on other coins such as a French ten centime piece.

The following are those which I have found on at least two or more large cents in my studies. A few of these may be just an individual's name but I believe the great majority are store cards of this period.

W. H. ATKINS	A. LAPHAM
G. W. BARNES	I. LANE
J. BEAM	L. MANROSE
H. EBEMAN	W. McCOMB
BELL	G. A. MUNN
F. C. BROWN	G. NICHOLS—obverse and reverse
H. S. BURGESS	B. PARKER
F. S. CAMPBELL	J. F. PIERCE
S. CHAPMAN	C. E. POOR
E. CLARK	H. REES
WM. CLAY	G. W. RICKER
S. N. CURTISS	GEO. F. ROWE
A. DAVIS	W. G. SINCLAIR, 1847
Pk. DOYLE (Small "k")	R. S. SMITH
E. EASTON	G. STORER
P. McGLE	L. S. SWAN
A. K. P. GROVER	A. D. SWEETSIR
W. N. G. with "G" directly under the "N"	A. TALLMADGE
C. W. HANNUM	WM. THOMSON
W. HOXIE	B. VOIGT
L. H. JOHNSON—pat. April, 1873	D. WIGG
	W. WOODIS

I have also found two cities listed on coins as follows, BOSTON and SPRINGFIELD, both of which are in Massachusetts. Most of the above store cards are fairly scarce and, in looking over large lots of large cents, they may be found once in a while.

There is also a large cent known that was counterstamped for use as a Mexican hacienda token.

Some large cents were counterstamped and used as masonic pennies. There is also a large cent, counterstamped with the masonic emblem, which is rare.



Many individuals put their initials on coins especially on the large cents. At one time there was a superstition about a bad penny returning to its owner. You have probably heard the old saying "A bad penny always turns up." The owners thought they would make them bad by initialing them.

Some large cents will be found with hall marks. These were test marks that were tried on large cents to see if they would punch properly. Once in a while one comes across animals on large cents and these would be a test of some tool mark punch, also to see if they would make a good impression. Some large cents also contain Chinese symbols and countermarks and these coins must have reached China and circulated there for a while before returning to this country.

Greetings to members and officers of the A. N. A.

This year our Association, Providence willing, will convene in the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, August 23 to 27 inclusive.

The usual opening program will be called to order at two thirty in the afternoon of Saturday, August 23, 1947. Regular business meetings will commence on Monday morning, following.

Any member who does not expect to be present shall have the privilege of executing a proxy in favor of a person, or persons, who expect to be in attendance, authorizing such person to act and vote for said absentee on all business coming before said Convention except the election of officers. The official ballot for the election will be mailed to all members, together with a blank proxy, by the General Secretary.

The Buffalo Numismatic Society will be host to the Convention and the Hotel Statler-Buffalo will be the headquarters hotel. Plans are being laid to welcome the largest Convention of our history.

It is my sincere hope that I will again meet all my old friends as well as make the acquaintance of new members who are able to attend.

—V. LEON BELT, President.

VIGNETTES ON FRACTIONAL CURRENCY AND CIVIL WAR BONDS

By STEPHEN H. BIBLER, A. N. A. #9165

Would it arouse your interest in the lowly "shinplasters" to know that the portraits and designs of some of these fractional currency bills were used by the Treasury Department on the high denomination bond issues during the Civil War!

My favorite numismatic series is fractional currency and it intrigues me to run down odd bits of information on them. Years of study have made me more familiar with these bills than with the current issue as a whole—yes, I pay by check, that's why.

A friend of mine recently loaned me a copy of "The American Bond Detector" (by Nehemiah G. Ordway, 1869) which illustrates the various types of bonds issued during the Civil War. I was idly glancing through the book when I saw a familiar face—Justice seated! But she seemed to be sitting differently—or something had been added to the detail of the picture. Several pages further on was old man Fessenden—but he looked so lonesome with a lot of open work or space around instead of the close make-up on the bills. And there was a picture of Washington too, but it did not impress me at the time until I began to do some checking. Let's see what I found out.

The design of Justice or Justice seated on the 50c fractional issue of 1864-69 was used (1) on an issue of \$10,000 registered 6% bonds dated June 15, 1864 and maturing June 30, 1881, and (2) on an issue of \$50 coupon bonds of the same date and maturity. The information indicates that the plates were later altered and used for still another bond issue.

The specimen engravings of the bonds show up more clearly. For example the right arm of Justice rests on a large oval white disk, on the outer edge of which appears clearly readable the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. This motto shows but faintly on the crisp green-back bills and not at all on the used bills; the crisp red-back bills are quite clear and plain. The sword in her right hand shows up more distinctly too, especially the extended point. The whole picture presents a forceful appearance of sitting up in the clouds.

The bust portrait of William P. Fessenden on the 25c fractional issue of 1864-69 was used on the \$100 coupon bonds of the 6% issue dated Nov. 1, 1864 and maturing Nov. 1, 1884. The engraving on the bond shows up sharp and more distinctly; this is especially noticeable at the left of the eyebrows.

An extended study and comparison shows that the portrait of Washington on the 3c light curtain issue was used several times with minor changes. Since the bills are of small size, 1½ by 2½ inches, the portraits must of necessity be quite small or reduced. The oval portrait on the bill measures sixteen by twenty millimeters, and shows only the bust. The delicate faint lined background of the so-called "curtain" has been filled in or extended to the edge of the frame by a network of faint lines. The forehead outline stands out more prominently on the bill and would appear to be made up of heavier lines or dots when examined under a magnifying glass.

This picture of Washington was used on the \$10,000 denomination of the 6% registered bonds dated June 15, 1864 and maturing June 30, 1881, and again on the \$5,000 denomination of the registered and coupon bonds of the 5% issue dated March 1, 1864 and maturing March 1, 1904. The bonds being much larger can well afford to show a much larger picture with more detail. The figure is not extended or expanded but more of it is shown. The Sixes of 1881 show a two thirds length figure in an oval frame measuring 34 by 40 millimeters. The 5% bonds due 1904, known as the Ten-Forty bonds (evidently due in forty years but callable in ten years), show a beautiful three-fourths length figure to the knees with more detail in the background. This engraving is not encased in a frame but is an open work with lines gradually fading into space. The size measures approximately 45 by 50 millimeters, or some seven times larger than the bill portrait.

Washington is evidently standing on a platform or rostrum delivering an address. The face appears as tho reengraved in that there is more expression

about the eyes, and shading at the side of the face. His right arm is hanging by his side and he is holding a partially rolled scroll or manuscript. His left hand is apparently placed on some papers on a table. He is wearing a long, loose-fitting coat of the style of the day that goes below the knees. The wrinkles in the coat and vest present the effect of the need of a good pressing job in our modern way of thinking. Immediately back of him to his right is a large oval backed Empire style chair. To his left in the rear is a column or pillar. There are some curtains or drapes overhanging the chair and at his shoulders, which fade away at approximately one millimeter above the head. This is the light curtain mentioned in all descriptions of the fractional currency, but notice that it is a light and not a dark-colored curtain.

The busts of Sherman and Grant appearing on the rare 15c essays were used on the coupons attached to the 6% coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867 and maturing July 1, 1887. These bonds were known as the Consolidated Five-Twenty Coupon bonds and apparently were also issued in 1865 and 1868. The bills have a light shaded background made of wavy lines gradually fading away at the top whereas the coupons have a dark or heavy background of ruling engine work lines similar to that on the 5c Clark. The busts are identical and are enclosed by a similar size oval frame.

The portrait of William T. Sherman appears on the \$1.50 coupon and the portrait of Ulysses S. Grant appears on the \$15.00 coupon. These bonds bear the slogan "In God Is Our Trust."

While the book shows illustrations of all bonds issued from July 17, 1861 thru March 3, 1868, it may be that these engravings were used subsequently on other bonds. The bonds issued during March, June and November, 1864, bear pictures used for the Third issue fractional currency which was not issued until December 5, 1864 and so it appears the bonds were issued first and the Treasury Department copied and made use of the designs for the fractional currency. The numerous counterfeits of the Second issue required a change and so the available engravings were used for the new bills.

The check lists by D. W. Valentine, Walter F. Schultz, and Wayte Raymond show the 3c dark curtain type as first and the light curtain type second. I believe they are all wrong. I arrive at the conclusion that whereas the plates were made for a bond issue some six months beforehand which showed a light curtain in the background, and whereas the same plates were used for the fractional currency, that therefore the light curtain type belongs first, and the dark curtain type second. The plates must have been altered or reengraved subsequently to make the dark curtain which, considering the otherwise light appearance of the bill, has the resultant effect of setting off the picture very appropriately.

The 10c Washington, Third issue, bears the same portrait used on the Second issue series. The Third issue has a slightly larger frame to show most of the chest.

The First issue bears replicas of the 5c and 10c stamps used at that time.

VARIED EXHIBITS FEATURED AT PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONVENTION

The Fourth Annual Pacific Northwest Convention of Coin Collectors was held May 10-11, 1947 at the Lewis & Clark Hotel, Centralia, Washington. The meeting is sponsored by the Oregon Numismatic Society and the Seattle Coin Club and is held every spring at Centralia, which is approximately half way between Seattle and Portland. This was the first two-day session and really gave the boys plenty of time to renew acquaintances and look at coins.

Howard Hughes served as chairman, and Chris Peterson as auctioneer.

Saturday was devoted to registration in the morning, get-acquainted and trading in the afternoon, banquet and program in the early evening, followed by an auction until midnight. Paul Fouts presented on the program a picture show of slides of photographs taken of his collection of ancient Greek

coins accompanied with his talk giving the story of each coin.

Convention exhibits were assembled Sunday morning in the hotel lobby and balcony. The hotel provided 16 long tables and special hanging fluorescent lights. The main dinner was held Sunday afternoon followed by program and auction until evening. Two pictures on the program were a Twenty Question Quiz on Coins feature presented by Stephen Bibler and a skit of Jimmy Padden's Dream of a Coin Club Meeting presented by the Portland group.

Displays were as follows:

Lloyd Ruff: German notes, Canadian and U. S. nickels.

Geo. McLarty: Oregon and Lewis & Clark Fair medals. Collection of U. S. large-size paper money, including three types of the Jack Ass series and two types of 1862.

Dr. H. L. Moon: Display of U. S. and Mexican Gold, including doubloons and 50 pesos; and Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling.

Ed. Flieder: Display of U. S. paper money 1862 to 1923.

Wm. Worth: Collection of medals awarded to Helene Madison, famous swimmer, at Olympic Games, etc.

Chris Peterson: Collection of 700 U. S. large cents, all dates, and most die varieties.

Gene De Nise: Map from Brazil and Brazilian coins dating back to 1774.

Bob Barkley: Collection of silver crowns of the world.

John Townsley: Display of U. S. proof nickels and gold type set.

Paul Fouts: An extensive collection of ancient Greek silver coins mounted on wooden holders and frame of early Chinese coins.

Bert Wagner: Silver crowns of the world, Iceland set, complete set of U. S. Presidential medals.

Wilbur Daniels: Display of U. S. and German Invasion and occupation currency; 60 various types of Philippine Guerilla currency.

John Haberlin: Two large frames of U. S. commemoratives and type set.

Gus Nilson: Canadian cents and nickels.

H. C. Glickert—U. S. freaks, blanks, and mis-struck coins from 1c to \$1.00 mounted in three large plastic holders.

Howard Hughes: Siege coins of Europe, Jap oban, Siamese gold bullet money, Swedish plate money, U. S. pattern dollars, complete set U. S. 3c nickel and silver.

Stephen Bibler: Frame of 55 varieties U. S. Colonial coppers and Fractional currency shield.

Mosely: Wooden money from the Northwest including North Bend, Oregon set to \$10 Tenino, etc.

James Padden: Coins of Japan and Great Britain; including Jubilee set, Maundy money.

B. A. Talmadge: Complete set (15) Mexico 50 pesos gold coins in plastic holders.

P. C. Hiskens: Set of Swedish plate money of Frederick I 1720-50, ½-1-2 and 4 daler pieces.

STEPHEN H. BIBLER, A. N. A. 9165.

SIXTEENTH MEETING OF IOWA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The Sixteenth meeting of the Iowa Numismatic Association was held at the Fontenelle Hotel in Omaha, Nebraska on May 24 and 25. Omaha Coin Club acted as the hosts. The meeting was held in Omaha in order that members in the western part of the state might attend with less travel.

The formal program consisted of a sound picture by the U. S. Secret Service and an illustrated talk by M. Vernon Sheldon on "Continental Rarities, Seldom Seen." One of the highlights of the Convention was the opportunity and ample time to see and study the Byron Reed Collection which is on permanent display at the Omaha Public Library. The collection is under the supervision of Nelson T. Thorson, Director of the Library and a past President of the American Numismatic Association. The annual banquet was held on Sunday with the Hon. Roy N. Towl as speaker.

The following officers and directors were elected, all with the exception of Mr. Campbell having served during the year 1946-47: President, C. David Pierce; 1st Vice Pres., Lewis K. Ferguson; 2nd Vice Pres., Robert B. Stahl;

Secy.-Treas., Lester S. Wright; Directors, D. N. Green, Elmer Laurent, M. J. Gilman, Mrs. Marcella Beck Sheldon, Loyd Gettys, O. M. Campbell.

The auction of some two hundred and fifty lots was under the personal supervision of Abe Kosof and consisted of much fine material.

The exhibits consisted of much varied and interesting material. The registration numbered several hundred and drew members and guests from New York to Denver. Cedar Rapids was chosen as the place of the 1948 convention.

—LESTER S. WRIGHT, Secretary-Treasurer.

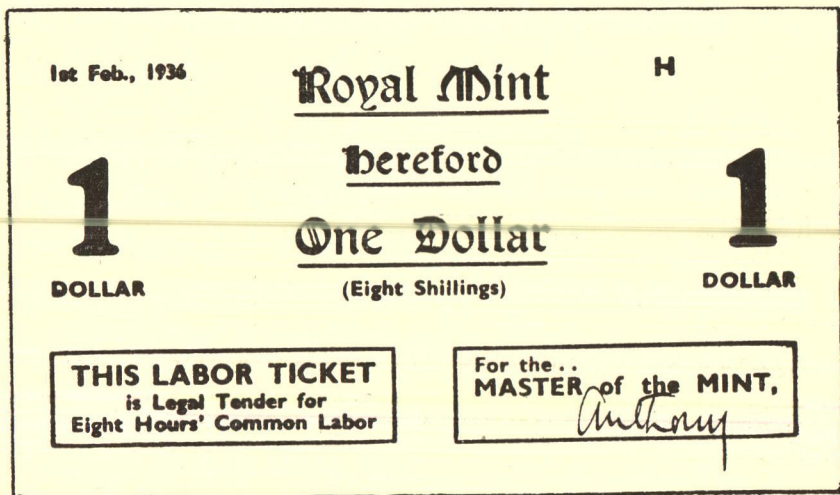
KING ANTHONY AND HIS MONEY 620

By HARVEY L. HANSEN, A. N. A. 2415, San Jose, California

An article in the San Francisco Chronicle for June 26, 1938 entitled "If I were King" acquainted me with the fact that there was a pretender to the throne of England, that he was a former Californian and further that he issued paper money.

Entering into correspondence with "King Anthony" I found him an interesting correspondent and learned his story.

His name is Anthony William Hall, although his letters were signed, 'Anthony Hall Tudor' on letterheads reading "Tudor League" and bearing a crowned Tudor rose. In 1938 he was 39 years of age and a self-styled descendant of Tudor kings, who urged George V, Edward VIII and George VI to vacate the english throne. Quoting from one of his letters to me dated August 28, 1938, he said, "My case is that I am the rightful King and that the other fellow is not; and quite peaceably the matter must be straightened out."



Regardless of his peaceful expression he has been arrested a number of times for using quarrelsome and slanderous language at some of the several thousand meetings he has addressed in the course of his campaign for recognition. He has issued numerous proclamations and manifestoes, which he signs, "Anthony, King of England, King of Ireland, Prince of Wales." Ireland comes into the picture due to his mother's maiden name of "Eire," you see there is royalty all around. He sincerely maintains that he is the last remaining scion of the Tudor line in England, a lineal descendant of King Henry VIII who married so many times.

"King Anthony" claims that quite by accident he stumbled upon knowledge of his royal ancestry. According to his claim he discovered that Henry VIII had a child by Anne Boleyn before he divorced Katherine of Aragon. This child, a boy, was brought up by a farmer by the name of Hall, in Sussex, and he claims that he can trace his ancestry directly back to this boy, who went by the name of John Hall. While the boy was illegitimate, Hall does not think this invalidates his claim, citing precedents in the cases of William the Conqueror and Henry VII.

Upon acquiring this knowledge Hall took his first action by writing a personal letter to King George V, asking that he vacate the throne in his favor.

While some of his detractors refer to him as "Mad Anthony," he has a good background. In the first world war he rose to the rank of sergeant in a Shropshire regiment and then joined the Hereford police force. He rose to the rank of inspector and wrote several text books on police procedure. In Hereford, then a city of 25,000 inhabitants, he lived at a boarding house called "Coronation Villas" and carried on a considerable campaign, spending most of his small private means to further his claims. At mass meetings there and elsewhere at the time, he distributed his first notes for One Dollar. They were printed on one side only on white paper with green ink (size 5 1/8" by 3 1/8") dated 1st February, 1936. The inscription reads "Royal Mint, Hereford, One Dollar (Eight Shillings)." In a box at the bottom of the left hand side the inscription reads, "This labor ticket is legal tender for Eight Hours' Common Labor." In a similar box on the right hand side, "For the Master of the Mint," with the written signature "Anthony."

Hall later moved to London and appropriately lived on a street called "King's Crescent," located close to Hyde Park, where many of his blistering tirades against the Windsors were delivered. He felt that King George VI was merely the great grandson of a minor German duke whose claim to the British throne was not as good as many other persons, who are closer to the throne by descent. At these meetings in Hyde Park and elsewhere he passed out one pound notes which were to be redeemed at face value when he acquired the throne and presumably the Mint. The notes are printed on one side only on white paper and carry ornate design and inscription in blue ink (size 6 1/8" by 3 3/8"). The inscription reads, "Specimen currency. Royal Mint of England One Pound, For the Master of the Mint" and are signed by hand "Anthony." The notes carry a printed serial letter and are numbered by hand, presumably by the royal hand.

During the war I lost track of "King Anthony," but an article in the San Jose Mercury-Herald for September 30, 1945 states that he has come out of his wartime seclusion to renew his claims for the English throne. During the war he worked in a war plant and joined the Home Guard.

He is a vigorous advocate of private enterprise and free trade and proposes that the State withdraw from religion, money and business. He has formulated a comprehensive national money reform plan of his own with a five shilling bill equivalent to an American dollar bill. In passing may I say that Hall has a brother living here in California, an engraver, who when I met him before the war had no royal aspirations.

Once England gets her feet on the ground again, we may have other currency emissions from the presses of "King Anthony."

40

Book Reviews

ANNUARIO NUMISMATICO RINALDI, 1947. Manoa, Italy. 95 pp, ill. Stehd.

Mr. Rinaldi, a numismatist and dealer in this north Italian town, presents, on mediocre paper, and with obvious technical difficulties, a fine attempt at a kind of "Yearbook," to include important numismatic developments of the year, short articles on new findings, interesting anecdotes, and the like. "Numismatic Life in Naples," reports from the Numismatic Societies of Naples and nearby Salerno; "A very rare coin of Ludovico il Moro," Rinaldi's

own contributions to the "Corpus," the King's big work on Italian coins; "Oriental-type coins from Italian mints," and Alfio Rinaldi's "The coins of Victor Emanuel III," which lists and often illustrates 407 types and dates of his coins, including the many rare patterns, and a first-rate reference article.

A numismatic directory, listing numismatists, collectors and dealers, by town and city, throughout Italy, follows. And the piece de resistance, one is tempted to say, is a series of numismatic poems, one in early medieval Italian, with footnotes and all, no less. We are indebted to Hans M. F. Schulman of New York, for the copy we reviewed.—H. W. HOLZER.

40 THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE. 1945. PARTS III-IV. The Royal Numismatic Society, London.

Gradually catching up with its deadlines and datelines, the volume now before us seems to perpetuate an annoying, though perhaps not vital characteristic we wanted to remark on for some time past.

Why is it necessary that some British publications have to be laid open with a sharp knife before one can read them? Is it in this age of progress impossible to have a machine cut the pages before binding? Or could it be—and we rather suspect it—that uncut pages are as traditional with our transatlantic friends as the notorious refusal to use typewriters in their correspondence?

This seems a number partial to hoards; John Walker presents a hoard of "Anglo-Saxon Coins from Tetney, Lincolnshire" chiefly of the period of Eadred and Eadwig; three new moneyers, Agulf, Ive, and Litelman, are discovered. Mr. Robinson writes of "A South Italian Hoard" of silver coins of Tarentum, Naples, Hyria, Velia, and Rhegium, and examines their weights carefully, but does not draw any particularly new conclusions. Marcus N. Tod contributes some "Epigraphal Notes on Greek Coinage." Mr. Ravel writes of "The Classification of Greek Coins by Style" centering his remarks around the Corinthian Colts he knows so well. The most challenging article of the number, however, is Mr. Sutherland's "Carausus II, Censeris, and the barbarous Fel. Temp. Repartio overstrikes." In this, the author takes up an old, old story first enunciated by Sir Arthur Evans in 1887, according to which certain barbarous imitations of Constantinian coins are to be regarded as issues of a hitherto unknown Carausius II, which, to make things even more confusing, came **before** Carausius I.

Since this reviewer is a student of this particular series and owns a fair number of the very coins under discussion, he must at once express his complete lack of faith in the newly-warmed up theory of Carausius II. In all his arguments, Mr. Sutherland forgets two vital facts; a) that the barbarous imitations did not carry the name of Constantius II for political reasons or as somewhat sophisticated expressions of subjugation from afar, but solely on grounds of acceptability as money, similar to the Maria Theresa talers of 1780, which certainly did not imply that Theodore or Menelik were princes under the jurisdiction of Austria. Secondly, the first coin he illustrates, Mr. Sutherland reads as DOMINUS AVSIOCES. On this, primarily, he rests his case for a second Carausius. But the inscription is nothing but a garbled, retro-grade version of CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES, if read from left to right. The long neck of the portrait is reminiscent of the long neck found on the coins of Constantius Gallus.

There can be little doubt that the barbarous copies of coins of Constantine and Constantius and his house were issued between 330 and 375 A. D. in England, by the British peoples themselves, in various places, and to satisfy the demand for legitimate small change. If this were a political series, we would indeed find new names and types, but we do not for a moment conceive of the commercially clever British as preferring a "national" coin to one with a name and portrait that makes it similar to the Imperial legal tender. For there still was a great deal of prestige behind the miserable little bronze coins of the 4th Century emperors.

Barbarous dies used for Fel. Temp. Reparatio overstrikes are of course puzzling, but then, could they not have slipped in with a great deal of smoothly worn planchets that were turned in to the local British "mint" for restriking?—H. W. Holzer.

PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA CURRENCY

II

Bukidnon Province

The Grinstead Currency

BY DR. GILBERT S. PEREZ, Manila, P. I.

Of the so-called Philippine "guerrilla" money issued in the Philippines there is no issue that is more interesting than the rare Grinstead notes issued in the Province of Bukidnon in 1944. What makes it of special interest is that it is an emergency "emergency note" issued to take the place of a consignment of regular Mindanao emergency notes which had been captured and confiscated by the Japanese.

The regular Mindanao notes, officially referred to as Mindanao Emergency Currency were printed in a plant that had to be continually on the move as the military situation developed. Part of time it was in the Province of Occidental Misamis; then in the general vicinity of Paguil Bay in Lanao. At the time of issue of the Grinstead notes, this printing plant was in Agusan Province in the headwaters of the Agusan River.



Lt. Colonel James R. Grinstead

As a guerrilla in 1944 and estate manager today.

From this official plant, the different military districts were supplied with funds in the form of Mindanao emergency notes. One consignment of Mindanao notes, amounting to 390,000 pesos, was destined for the 109th Guerrilla Division in Bukidnon under Lieutenant Colonel James R. Grinstead, USA. This entire consignment was captured and

confiscated by the Japanese. As Col. Grinstead was badly in need of funds for food and to carry on in his district, he decided to issue a negotiable note which he could then redeem in Mindanao notes as soon as another consignment of notes could be smuggled in from headquarters.

This was the "*raison d'être*" of the Grinstead emergency "emergency notes." They were issued in denominations of 5, 10, and 20 pesos. The total issue was 200,000 pesos there being more of the 20 peso denomination than of the five and ten.

When they were issued, many at first refused to accept them and asked Col. Grinstead under what authority he had issued them. His reply was: "By the authority of the 2000 rifles back of me."

After that there was no difficulty in circulating these notes. In a recent letter from Col. Grinstead to the author, he remarked that although he made that statement, his authority for issuing them was based more on the loyalty of the people and their prestige among them than on the mere arms of the force under his command.

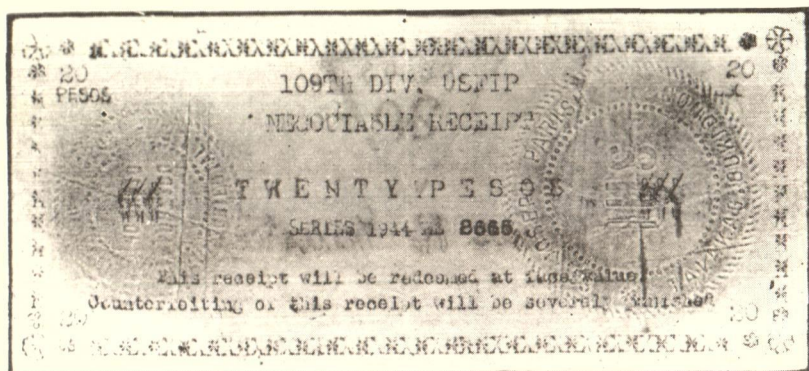
When the Division received its next consignment of Mindanao emergency notes the amount of 200,000 pesos was set aside and earmarked for the redemption of the Grinstead notes. As these, quite justly, did not enjoy a high degree of confidence there was a rush to redeem them. Col. Grinstead then instructed all finance officers to redeem them and to forward the redeemed notes to the Division Finance Officer. He also designated a board of officers to check the redeemed notes and to destroy them by burning. The board consisted of Major M. de Castro, Capt. Norberto Gasendo and Capt. Marceliano Bual. At the time that Colonel Grinstead left the division, only about 2,300 pesos of this currency had not been redeemed and destroyed. That is why on the arrival of American boys in Mindanao, unlike the Mindanao notes, there were very few of the Grinstead notes which the GI's could send home as souvenirs.

It would not be possible to imitate the currency because it is stamped at the end with the dry seal of the Jesuit mission parish of St. Joseph in Talakag, Bukidnon, and on the other end with the notarial seal of Major Ignacio Cruz, a notary public, who was then quartermaster of the 10th M. D. Major Cruz is now Governor of Misamis Oriental Province. According to Col. Grinstead, both of these seals were destroyed after all of the notes were printed. He also advises that the only note of this issue that he owns is one ten peso bill that he purchased at face value long after the liberation. The author has in his collection only one 20 peso denomination note which is illustrated in this article.

Constant efforts, however, are being made to obtain a complete set of these three interesting and very rare emergency "emergency notes."

If any returned GI has been fortunate enough to carry back with him one of these Grinstead notes he has one of the rarest and most interesting of the many emergency notes which were issued in those terrible years of 1943 and 1944, notes which were partly responsible for the high morale of the Filipino people and the possession of which unfortunately resulted in the torture and decapitation of many who had the faith in their integrity and in their ultimate redemption.

The notes are mimeographed in thin white paper with the following inscription.

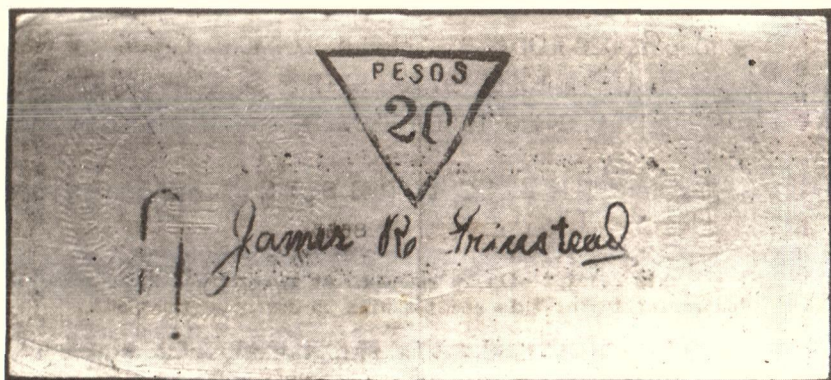


(OBVERSE)

109th DIV USFIP
Negotiable Receipt

TWENTY PESOS
Series 1944 No. 2665

The receipt will be redeemed at face
value. Counterfeiting of the
receipt will be severely punished



(REVERSE)

Pesos 20 in triangle (rubber stamp)

These notes are a Philippine issue but their history is a part of United States history, the history of a handful of Americans who together with their Filipino comrades, made a positive contribution to the winning of a war against a pitiless and implacable foe.

It is hoped that this brief article on the only issue on which there is now complete data will convince the numismatic world that the Philippine guerrilla money was not a speculative issue, not a demonetized issue and not a "broken bank" issue. Their integrity as official issues cannot

be questioned and there is little hope that Grinstead notes will be so common that they may be exchanged for a rare \$100 Confederate note or a rarer Stone Mountain half dollar.

CHECK LIST

Bukidnon Province Grinstead Currency

Bu. 1 5.00 White paper serially numbered
Bu. 2 10.00 White paper serially numbered
Bu. 3 20.00 White paper serially numbered

Only one series issued

AMERICA ACCUMULATES GOLD

By G. F. SULLIVAN

From "The Iron Age," January 2, 1947

Sent in by John Jay Pittman, Rochester, New York

Undoubtedly, private remittances of dollars to foreigners by residents of the United States already make a small contribution to the weak side of the balance, and the expenditures of American tourists abroad, now negligible, may in the near future very substantially help to reduce the deficit. Nevertheless, the bulk of the difference has been settled in the past, is being settled at present, and according to all signs is going to be settled in the future, by importation of gold and the extension of American credits.

A few elementary truths will shed some light on the real nature of the last two means of balancing this country's international payments. Except for limited ornamental purposes, dental, and a few other industrial applications, quite restricted in scope, gold is not a useful commodity in itself. Its value resided in the past and despite recent trends noticeable in some foreign countries, still resides in the fact that it provided a stable yardstick upon which the different paper currencies of the main trading nations were based. In other words, the importance of gold was, and remains, due to the fact that it represents (or did represent) a standard for measuring the value of economic goods, rather than in the fact that it had or has any broad intrinsic value, per se.

Apropos the attributes of gold, consider the policy which the United States was obliged to adopt when large accumulations began to pile up. Since gold was not suitable for useful direct utility and consumption and did not really increase the common wealth of the nation, it became necessary to sterilize it to avoid dangerous inflationary results. Though buried at Fort Knox, the inflationary ghosts still haunt government and Wall St. alike.

American willingness to buy all gold offered us at \$35.00 per oz. has been a costly practice. Encouraged by such policy, the world production of gold nearly doubled between 1930 and 1940, and imports of the metal assumed such proportions that this nation now finds itself saddled with a sterile hoard of more than \$20,400,000,000, equal to about 55 pct. of the estimated visible world stock. Since 1934, when by government decree the price of the metal was boosted from \$20.67 to \$35.00 per oz., we have actually surrendered \$10 billion worth of American goods in exchange for the yellow metal.

Before the war, Russia was producing about 5 million oz. of fine gold annually, worth \$175 million at the current price. The Soviet Union has on order in this country at least four of the largest gold dredges ever built, an indication she intends to step up her already high production.

This might afford the key to Russia's seeming indifference to international agreements for smoothing the mechanism of foreign trade, and to her apparent lack of eagerness in exploring loan possibilities, because, as matters now stand, the Soviets can pay in gold for anything they want from the United States and there is ample room at Fort Knox. Russian manganese, lumber and furs would be much more acceptable in exchange for American machinery and equipment, services and know-how. It is evident then that to increase United States gold still further is no real solution to the problems of international finance and is of no benefit to the United States. The major remaining alternative for balancing international payments is the extension of American credits to foreign nations.

To dig our dwindling iron and other mines, to process the ores, to add all the craft of our workmanship and the ingenuity of our management and the yield of our savings, combined to produce a piece of highly finished merchandise (such as in normal times constitutes about 50 pct. of U. S. exports), in order to ship out from our borders and distribute abroad such merchandise, without receiving in return a realistic prospect of repayment in useful goods and services, seems to be quite a wasteful use of our natural resources. Yet, undated promissory notes are too often the results of loans indiscriminately extended by public or private institutions to public or private foreign borrowers.

Admittedly, in some cases international loans should be granted when they can really contribute to the economic development of foreign lands or to the settlement of international accounts in times of emergency. In searching for a permanent and sound solution to world trade unbalance, vis-a-vis the United States, great care should be exercised in not confusing principles with their method of implementation. If the principles are not sound, then regardless of the efficiency of the methods of application, no fundamental solutions will be forthcoming. Consequently, the nation and the world are skeptical of the efficacy of such devices as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and recently granted foreign loans in curing the world's economic ills.

One is, therefore, by the logic of facts, brought to look for a solution of the balance of international payments to a more equitable and realistic relationship between American exports and American imports of merchandise and services. A sensible and permanent answer to the problem of international finance, as well as to the requirements of our national economy, can be found in a better balance of our merchandise trade, which means a healthier volume of foreign goods imported into the U. S. to counter-balance our shipments abroad. This is the considered opinion of several forward thinking business men whose opinions were sought on this vital subject.

The United States vitally needs foreign commodities. Our national resources are shrinking. We cannot put to work the gold we already possess and need no more of it. There are too few dollars to be repatriated now, and we have little use for indefinite promises of dollars 10, 20, or 50 yrs. from now. There is no logic or justification to accept, for the tangible goods we are requested and willing to supply to the world, anything but tangible goods of specific utility to our economy as a nation.

How can a policy tuned to these considerations be implemented? How can the U. S. nation get something, rather than nothing, from its exports, except "IOU's" or gold? Despite all criticism, gold has been, so far, the best form of "IOU" the world has ever known because up to now, it has always been ultimately convertible, the world over, into useful goods and services "at call." But this country alone, of all the important trading nations of the world, believes in the reestablishment of the traditional importance of gold in world economics. We alone remain prosaic and, unfortunately stubbornly so, to our own detriment.

In the opinion of many business men the only sane and real road to obtain payment for the fruits of American farms and mills is to import greatly increased amounts of needed and desired commodities.

Some materials lend themselves to great expansion of imports, such as those absent from our soil, now in short supply or which is expected to run short in the not too remote future, or those of strategic and critical importance in time of national emergency.

A huge program of stockpiling of these materials could be developed in cooperation between private concerns and the government, without putting government back into business and preserving the lares and penates of the cult of free enterprise by surrounding their imports and marketing with opportune safeguards.

The stockpiled materials would thus become a part of our broad national economic defense and an insurance against disruptions to our highly industrialized economy by the machinations of a covetous world.

It is felt that the American public should understand and accept stockpiling for what it is; namely, an insurance of its future independence; American business should regard it as a guarantee of the continuity of its economic existence. And finally, we as individuals and as a nation would get something real, tangible and useful rather than elusive promises to pay, sometime, somehow.

Addressing the management division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York on Dec. 4, Assistant Secretary of the Interior C. Girard Davidson painted a gloomy picture of United States reserves of critical raw materials. He listed reserves of chromite, platinum and tungsten at 1, 2, and 4 yrs., respectively. The bulk of the tungsten used in this country comes from China; imports, largely from Africa and Cuba, account for almost all our chromium; and during the war we imported more than ten times as much platinum as we produced in this country. Tin was not listed by Mr. Davidson because it must all be imported. Antimony reserves, set at 4 yrs. are also critical when one considers that while United States production is about a tenth of the world figure, imports in the prewar year 1939 were three times domestic output.

Until recently, exporters and economists were the only voices crying for the concentration of some serious thought on the balancing of exports with something other than gold or paper. To their cries, only faintly heard in the halls of American business and industry, has now been added a stronger voice. It is that of Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman who has gone on record as favoring the development of imports, expansion of travel and encouragement of foreign investments to reach a balanced trade.

The announced purpose of the United States government today is the promotion of multilateral private trade under the free enterprise system as opposed to the growing emphasis elsewhere on state trading. But there is a strong feeling in some quarters that the encouragement of American investments in foreign countries should not be pushed too hard for they recall the billions that have been lost on such ventures in the past. The loss has not been confined to dollars; it represents production which might have gone to increase this nation's standard of living and in not a few cases it has been followed by unhappy political consequences and charges of dollar diplomacy.

The thoughts expressed in this article are not unanimous in the business and industrial community and only a handful of America's top flight businessmen have publicly expressed them. But they are shared by many whose thinking is years ahead. The United States, said one business leader, was the Arsenal of Democracy during the war. I believe, he added, that it is willing to become the Cornucopia of Plenty for the world—provided we get in return a realistic quid pro quo.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL

By MARION E. HARRISON, II

Portugal became a completely independent kingdom in 1143 during the reign of Alfonso I (1112-1185), and remained as such until 1580, when the throne was taken by Philip II of Spain (I of Portugal), there supposedly being no Portuguese heir. In 1640 the House of Braganza was placed upon the throne in the person of John IV (1640-1656), and it

survived until 1910 when Manuel (1908-1910) was deposed, and a Republic formed. Theoretically, Portugal still has a republican form of government, although it is highly debatable as to just how republican it is.

The history of Portugal has been generally similar to that of its neighbour, Spain. The successive reigns of John II (1481-1495), Emmanuel (1495-1521), and John III (1521-1557) were the scene for a series of great maritime achievements, raising Portugal to the mastery of the seas.

However, this supremacy did not last long, nor leave any particularly advantageous after-effects for Portugal other than the discovery of Brazil in 1500.

In 1580 the very ambitious Philip II of Spain seized the Portuguese throne, and all maritime progress immediately came to a halt. The Inquisition had been begun on a comparatively mild scale prior to the Spanish annexation, but with the fanatical Philip as sovereign it commenced full scale.

Finally in 1640, after sixty years of forced annexation, the Portuguese nobility revolted, and John IV became King.

From 1777 until 1786 Maria I and Peter III reigned jointly, but in the latter year Peter's death left the throne to Maria, who reigned alone until 1816. Due to the Napoleonic onslaught through the Hispanic Peninsula, Maria transferred the governmental seat to Rio de Janeiro (1807), remaining there the rest of her life. During this period Portugal was being governed rather poorly by English officers—their forces having defeated the French—and the result was a revolution in Lisbon (1820) and the formation of a democratic constitution.

This forced the return of John IV (1816-1826) from Brazil, and he immediately consented to the establishment of the new constitutional government. He also ratified the independence of Brazil, and his son, Peter I (1822-1831) was crowned Emperor.

In 1826, following the death of John IV, Peter IV remodeled the Portuguese monarchy on the form of the English parliamentary system, and then abdicated in favour of his seven year-old daughter, Maria II (1826-1853), on the condition she marry her uncle, Miguel. This she did, and he seized the throne in 1828.

Misrule and internal strife followed, and Peter forced Miguel to leave Portugal in 1834. Under Peter V (1853-1861) and Louis I (1861-1889) discontent with royal government steadily mounted. Brazil became a Republic in 1889, and the ill-fated Charles ascended the Portuguese throne.

King Charles and the Crown Prince were assassinated in the streets of Lisbon in 1908, and in 1910 the army succeeded in deposing Portugal's last monarch, Manuel.

From 1914 until 1931 Portuguese history was a continuous succession of changes in administration, and Portugal was finally set up on a more stable political basis in 1931.

The Dated List begins with John I (1383-1433), before whose reign Portuguese coins are very scarce. Through the kingdom Portuguese coins were generally similar to the Spanish issues. The republican coinages follow the same pattern as Brazil's, the two nations still remaining quite close to each other.

Portuguese pieces are not overly plentiful in this country, although most of their more recent issues cannot be considered rare or even scarce.

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DATED LIST OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL

PORTUGAL		John V	1706
John I	1383	Joseph	1750
Edward	1433	Maria I	1777
Alfonso V	1438	Peter III	1777
John II	1495	John VI	1816
Emmanuel	1521	Peter IV	1826
John III	1557	Maria II	1826
Henry (Cardinal)	1578	Peter V	1853
Philip I *	1580	Louis I	1861
Philip II *	1598	Charles	1889
Philip III *	1621	Manuel	1908
HOUSE OF BRAGANZA		BRAZILIAN EMPIRE	
John IV	1640	Peter I	1822
Alfonso VI	1656	Peter II	1831
Peter II	1667	REPUBLIC	1889

* Philip II, III, and IV, respectively, of Spain.

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UNPUBLISHED TOLL BRIDGE TOKEN OF MAINZ

By **HENRY GRUNTHAL**, New York City

Among a small lot of coins and medals issued in Mainz on the Rhine, I discovered the following coin.



Emmerich Joseph, Baron von Breitbach 1763-1774. Four Pfennig 1770 A struck in a four-lobed shape. Wheel on crozier and sword under Elector's hat. Rev. 4. / PFENNIG / 1770 / A Size 34 mm.

This particular piece has never been recorded. Prince Alexander of Hesse, the standard work on the coinage of Mainz, lists several tokens, compare 885-905 but none from this date and so oddly shaped. Only Neumann in his imposing edition of "Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermunzen" Prague 1858-1872 mentions a similar coin, compare his number 10028, pfennig, 1779 struck by Archbishop Friedrich Carl Joseph. He did not know the purpose of these peculiarly shaped coins, but suspected that they were not coined for circulation as regular money. He says namely at the end of his description: "Muss zu einer besonderen Bestimmung gedient haben," (Must have served a special purpose). He is absolutely right in his surmise.

This small denomination of 4 pfennig was not in circulation at the time. The small change mostly met with in the Rhineland during the second part of the 18th century were the various kreuzer and heller issues. The 4 pfennig piece in question has been used as a token; this explains the odd form which made it practically impossible to pass the coin as regular currency. I believe the coin has been used as a token when crossing the Rhine bridge linking Mainz with the city of Kastel. The coin is now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

THE COINAGE OF HENRY VII OF ENGLAND,**By W. D. Ferguson**

**A paper read before the 98th Meeting of the New Zealand
Numismatic Society, June 24, 1946**

The coinage of Henry VII is of great interest in many ways. The period of his reign, 1485-1509, was one of great progress in commerce, art and culture, and is usually considered to mark the transition from mediæval to modern times.

The notable changes which were made to the coinage in this reign would be looked for in this time of progress and development, but in addition I think that these changes were, at least in part, due to the King's encouragement, and perhaps to his orders. Henry's mother was a woman of learning and culture, and at a time when it was less common for women to be well-educated than it is today. As the hope of the Lancastrian party in England Henry had at an early age been taken to the Continent for safety, and was brought up there during the reigns of Edward IV and Richard III. He had had a liberal cultural education, and his love of the arts and of learning remained with him for the rest of his life.

He maintained the standard of the weights and fineness of his gold and silver coins, which had been set in the latter part of the reign of Edward IV, the gold coining being 23 carats and $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains fine to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain alloy, and the silver being 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine to 18 dwts. alloy. The gold was almost pure gold, and the silver was of the same standard that was afterwards used from the time of Elizabeth down to 1920 on English coins. Owing to Henry's commercial honesty and his habit of always paying debts on the due dates, and of his care to observe the letter, if not always the spirit, of any agreement it is not possible to imagine him debasing his coinage, as his extravagant son did afterwards. The worth of the coinage of this reign is shown by enactments, which were intended to prevent the export of coins to the Continent or to Ireland, and the import of Irish coins, which were in this reign of about one third less weight than English coins.



Gold Sovereign of Henry VII

In 1489 the first English sovereigns of twenty shillings value were struck; these were magnificent coins, being 1.6 inches across in size, and far larger than any coins which had been struck up to this time. Their name was derived from their obverse design which showed the king seated on a throne, crowned and holding sceptre and orb. The reverse showed a large double rose which was symbolical of the union of the roses of Lancaster and York which was brought about by Henry's marriage with Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. In the centre of this rose was a shield with the arms of England and France quartered. There are several varieties of this coin, all extremely rare, and no doubt most of them were melted down. Their weight is 240 grains.

A ryal or 10/- piece was also struck; this weighed 120 grains, and showed the King standing in a ship wearing an arched crown and carrying a sword and shield. The reverse had a simpler form of the double rose, which became known as the Tudor rose, and on this was a small shield which for some strange and unknown reason bore only the lilies of France, the English lions being omitted. Only a few specimens of this coin are known today, and it is believed that they were struck before the sovereigns of 1489, and that thereafter the issue was discontinued.



Gold Angel of Henry VII

As in previous reigns angels of 80 grains weight and 6/8d. in value were struck. These showed on the obverse St. Michael piercing a dragon, and on the reverse a ship with a cross and a shield over it. There are two varieties of angels, and half angels were also struck. These coins are much less rare and were no doubt the principal gold coins used.



Gold Half Angel of Henry VII

The number of mints was greatly reduced in this reign, possibly so that the King could better supervise the coinage; gold coins and groats were struck at London only, and half-groats and smaller coins were struck there and at Canterbury and York, and at Durham pennies only. For the most part the coins struck at the last named three mints were struck by the Archbishops and the Bishops of Durham under license, as had been

done since the reign of Edward IV, thus reviving the old Saxon Ecclesiastical mints. The Archbishops and Bishops usually put their initials, or some other mark, such as keys, on the coin struck at their mints, as well as the King's head and titles. Also Archbishop Morton of Canterbury used a tun for mint mark, being a rebus of his name MorTON. It appears that for a time the King and Archbishop Morton operated the Canterbury mint jointly, the Archbishop receiving a share in the profits; and at one time a Royal mint was operating in York Castle at the same time as the mint in the Archbishop's Palace.

The silver coins can usefully be classed in three groups, although Brooke classes them into five groups. The first one had the old type of conventional facing bust with open crown, and cross and pellets on the reverse, as had been used since the time of Edward I. Coins of this group were formerly confused with those of Henry VI, and possibly an expert would still be needed to attribute some specimens. In the second group an important change was made, the crown worn by the King being shown with one or two arches, with or without jewels shown on the arches. This change was made about 1490, and some extremely rare groats, believed to be patterns, have a portcullis at the centre of the reverse; the portcullis was the badge of the Beaufort family, (Henry's mother), and it became one of the badges of the Tudor sovereigns.

Near the end of Henry's reign the most important and radical change was made in the silver coinage. A remarkably fine profile portrait head of Henry was introduced; this was the work of a German artist, Alexander of Brugsal, who is also believed to have designed the sovereign. There is no doubt that this portrait is a fine piece of work, as good or better than anything else done at that time elsewhere; and it was most probably an excellent likeness, although no other profile portrait of Henry is known, other than the effigy on his tomb at Westminster Abbey. Little seems to be known about the artist Alexander. At the same time the old reverse was discarded for a new one showing the royal shield with arms of England and France over a long cross. This design remained the standard reverse for silver coins till the time of Charles II. Up till this issue no serious attempt had been made to make a portrait of the reigning king on English coins.

Another important development made at this time, or a little earlier, was the striking of shilling pieces, or testoons, with the profile portrait and shield reverse. This was the first time such large silver coins were struck. They are very rare and are believed to have been patterns only. Still another change was made by placing the numerals "VII" after the king's abbreviated name "Henric," on the new groats and testoons. Except for the rare gold penny of Henry III, this was the first time this was done on English coins. On some very rare testoons and groats the word "Septim" is used instead of the numerals, and in other cases neither the VII or "Septim" when the whole word "Henricus" is at times used. It is regrettable that the fine heads on the testoons are so rare. The groats of this profile coinage are fairly numerous with the figure "VII." Half groats of this type were also struck at London, Canterbury and York. At the time of the introduction of the arched-crown type groat an important change was made in the design of the penny, except at the Canterbury mint, and the "Sovereign" type was introduced; this showed the King seated facing on a throne. This design had not been used on

pennies since the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the revival of this design at this time seems strange as it is hardly suitable for such a small coin as the silver penny. The reverse had the shield and cross, thus anticipating its use on the reverse of the shillings and groats. This design was continued during the last years of the profile coinage at London and York; no pennies were struck at Canterbury or Durham after about 1500.

Halfpennies were also struck, except at Durham, of the open and arched crown types, there are none of the sovereign and profile types. All are now rare. During this reign all silver coins weighed about twelve grains to the penny.

It is, I think, very probable that the important change made in the coinage during his last few years, was due to Henry's wish and direction. It is said that no detail escaped his attention, and his love of money and the power which money gave him, would lead one to expect that he would give close attention to his coinage. Moreover, he was ever anxious to increase the power and prestige of his kingdom. Under his wise rule the standard of wealth and learning of his subjects rose considerably after the times of wars and turmoil of the previous reigns, and it is not surprising that the coinage would share in this improvement.

The king had a cultured mind and his love of the beautiful is shown by the magnificent Lady Chapel in Westminster Abby, begun in his reign and called after him. In those days the coinage was the servant of commerce which he sought always to increase, for example, by enacting that all trade to and from England should only be carried in English ships. Whether such laws are wise or not is not for the numismatist to say. Henry VIII is sometimes credited with being the founder of the English navy, and if this was so he certainly had had ideas of his father to profit by.

It is possible that it was only bad luck that prevented Columbus sailing from an English port under Henry VII's patronage on his first great voyage to America. Although Henry's encouragement of the Cabots at first might have been greater, at least after their first successful voyage to the west and the discovery of Newfoundland, he gave them the means to make further voyages of discovery; and Henry might, I think, be called the first British Empire builder. He loved money for the power it gave him, he wanted the reality of power and not the outward pomp of royalty. This love of money was to lead in his later years to his habit of inflicting extortionate fines unjustly, which makes the one great blot on his character. At the same time this was also done to curb the power of his nobles, and prevent any one subject becoming too rich and powerful; this was a constant policy of the three chief Tudor sovereigns. At least Henry succeeded in leaving England richer and more prosperous than when he landed in 1485, and he was a power to be reckoned with on the Continent.

Henry VII had no personal vanity but he was ever anxious that his Kingdom should not be behind others in progress and culture, and thus it is not surprising that he should wish to emulate, or improve upon, profile portrait coins and medals which had then recently appeared, and were fast increasing on the Continent. For example, there were the gold coins of Spain, with facing busts of Ferdinand and Isabella; fine heads in

profile of the Emperor Maximilian I had appeared, and also Henry's rival, Louis XII, of France, had had coins struck with his head in profile, though less attractive than Henry's. Henry had dealings with all these monarchs, and most probably saw these coins.

Moreover, as a man of culture he maintained close relations with some of the smaller rulers of Italy, who at that time led the world as patrons of letters, art and culture. One of these, Guidobaldo Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, who with his beautiful and accomplished wife, Elizabeth Gonzaga of Mantua, kept one of the most brilliant and accomplished courts in those times, and he had a bust of himself in profile on his coins. Duke Guidobaldo was made a Knight of the Garter in 1504, about the time, it is thought, that the profile testoons were struck. A native of Urbino was then in Henry's employment. Among many others one might also mention the Popes of the della Rovere family, Sixtus IV and Julius II, who were famous patrons of the arts, and the latter especially had fine coins and medals struck with his head thereon in profile. The della Rovere and Montefeltro families were related by marriage. So there seems ample reason for the striking of Henry's portrait coins.

One likes to think that Henry was pleased with his craftsman's achievement, and it is fortunate for us that we can see on these coins the clear cut and prominent features of this far-seeing, if unloved, monarch. He was fifty two years old at the time of his death, and he would be about forty seven when the dies for the portrait coins were made.

(Reference Miss Helen Fraquhar, British Numismatic Society's Journals).
(Photographs from the catalogue of the T. Bryan Clarke Thornhill collection, sold by Glendining & Co., London, 1937).

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, BY VARIOUS MINTS, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1947

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars			\$ 482,000.00	\$ 482,000.00	964,000
Quarter dollars			319,500.00	319,500.00	1,278,000
Dimes	\$1,442,000.00		1,211,000.00	2,653,000.00	26,530,000
Total silver	\$1,442,000.00		\$2,012,500.00	\$3,454,500.00	28,772,000
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces	\$ 290,600.00	\$355,000.00		\$ 645,600.00	12,912,000
One-cent pieces	383,100.00	172,000.00	\$ 298,400.00	853,500.00	85,350,000
Total minor	\$ 673,700.00	\$527,000.00	\$ 298,400.00	\$1,499,100.00	98,262,000
Total domestic coinage	\$2,115,700.00	\$527,000.00	\$2,310,900.00	\$4,953,600.00	127,034,000

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Philadelphia Mint	Venezuela Country	Silver Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philadelphia	Dominican Republic	Silver	50 Centavos	200,000
Philadelphia	Dominican Republic	Silver	25 Centavos	400,000
Philadelphia	Panama	Silver	1/4 Balboa	700,000
Philadelphia	Saudi Arabia	Silver	1/2 Girsh	9,632,000
		Cupro-Nickel	1 Bolivar	3,430,000
				14,362,000

ACCUMULATIVE REPORT OF DOMESTIC COINAGE FOR 1947

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars	none	none	\$482,000.00
Quarter dollars	none	none	\$910,600.00
Dimes	\$3,614,000.00	\$1,116,000.00	\$2,584,700.00
Five-cent pieces	\$360,800.00	\$680,000.00	\$1,216,300.00
One-cent pieces	\$1,345,600.00	\$409,000.00	\$1,270,950.00

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NOTES AND QUERIES

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New Caledonia Paper Currency

Dear Editor:

On page 221 of the March issue, quote, "... the small fractional notes which circulated in New Caledonia are none other than those used in France."

This statement is not true. I have two of the small notes, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 13/16 inches, issued by "Nouvelle Calédonie, Trésorerie De Noumea," denominations of 50 centimes and one franc. The first is slate green and the latter blue. Both are dated March 29, 1943.

They are alike in design, showing on the obverse a picture of a ship being unloaded by cranes, a coal pile, two towers, and a smoking chimney. On the reverse is an elk's head and a patriarchal cross.

I have almost all the types of foreign paper currency issued, except high values, rarities, and minor varieties. It would be impossible, even for a millionaire to form a complete collection.

Yours truly,

CYRUS A. MOREHOUSE,
20 Howard St.,
Newark, N. J.

Barber, Morgan Error Persists

A couple of years ago we made a mild protest against the habit of referring to coins designed by Barber as "Morgan type." As quite a few dealers still persist in calling them "Morgan" coins it is apparent our remarks did not have much effect.

We believe this common error could be corrected once and for all if collectors, everytime they come across the blunder in a dealer's catalogue, would write them a note explaining that the dimes, quarter-dollars and half-dollars issued from 1892 to 1915 were designed by Charles E. Barber and not by George T. Morgan. Mr. Barber signed these coins by placing a small **B** on the truncation of the Liberty head.

Mr. Morgan is famous for the design of the Liberty head dollar coined from 1878 to 1921, with the exception of the years 1905 to 1920 inclusive. His initial **M** will be found on both sides of this dollar.

Proofs Being Made to Order

Dear Mr. Mosher:

Ever since proofs became the blue chips of coin collecting, sly fellows have been trying to make a little extra spending money by polishing regular coins and selling them as proofs to uninformed collectors.

Never did I expect to see the day when these boys would admit their activities and I was shocked no end to read an advertisement (not in The Numismatist) sponsored by a couple of fellows in Alexandria, Virginia, offering to make a proof out of any ordinary coin, providing they were paid for it. Now what do you think of that!

I have seen one of their "proof" jobs and to me it looked like any coin that had been polished on a buffing wheel. This curious proposition will not fool the experienced collector but it will surely "take in" the inexperienced.

Is there not some law that will put a stop to such an unscrupulous practice? If there is, perhaps one of our members of the legal profession can render our new collectors a great service.

Very truly yours,

LOYD B. GETTYS,
Davenport, Iowa

Note: There is a law designed to discourage anyone from mutilating a coin and returning it to circulation. Whether this would apply in this instance we do not know. To us it appears like a racket that should be brought to the attention of the "Better Business Bureau," "The Fair Trades Act," or some such authority.

It is difficult to stop these gyp rackets and as soon as one is wiped out another springs up. Eight years ago there was advertised some sort of a "magic coin cleaner" that would turn your uncirculated coins into proofs. We got a tube, had it analyzed, and found that it contained an unusually large amount of ground glass.

There are those who will ask, "What harm is there in polishing a coin so as to make it look better?" We can reply that it lowers the value of a fine coin and if the intent is to transform it into a spurious proof it is altogether dishonest. Such a prac-

tice is akin to that of altering perforations of stamps, forging autographs, or printing "original" title pages to make books appear to be first editions.

We are uncompromisingly opposed to such fraudulent schemes and intend to do all we can to protect collectors from cold-blooded money-hungry parasites.—Editor.

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Fractional Currency Patent, Date

Having often noticed "Patented July 24 1866" on the different denominations of the 5th issue, and wondering what could possibly be patented on paper currency my curiosity finally got the better of me and I went to the Public Library and consulted an old Patent Office Record, and was rewarded with the following explanation. "No. 56,550, James M. Wilson, Glens Mills, Penn.—Safety Paper—Explained by the Claim.

Claim, Paper having intermingled or united with the fibers of the sheet during the stage of transformation from pulp to paper, or at any other time when such a thing can be done, of detached fibers or shreds different from the ordinary fibers in such a way as to group or locate the introduced matter on any part or parts of the sheet, while the remainder is left free or comparatively free from it, thereby forming one or more streaks or drops or clouds, or giving a general direction to said introduced fibers or thereby producing any other distinctive mark or marks in the sheet or note."

Now an examination of the reverse of any denomination of the 5th issue of Fractional Currency will show a very definite streak of silk fibers across the left hand end, and very few or any at all elsewhere.

JOHN M. RICHARDSON,
Stratford, Conn.

Aluminum Foil Now Obtainable

World War II produced quite a few interesting things such as the jeep, the atomic bomb, Eva Braun, and aluminum foil. The latter is now being manufactured for everyday use and is handy for many purposes. It is rolled from pure aluminum and is fireproof, air-tight, and waterproof. It makes a splendid wrapper for coins and is cheaper than most so-called anti-tarnish tissue.

If you can't get it from your local stores, the Aluminum Foil Distributors, 53 State Street, Boston 9, Mass., will send you a 75 foot roll for \$1. It is 12 inches wide and a roll will wrap about 2000 coins at a cost of 1/20 cent per coin. When you order it ask for Chef-Foil, which is the trade name under which it is sold.

No Proof Coins From Branch Mints

The May publication of the Hawthorne Coin Club vigorously protests against dealers advertising for sale, proof coins of the branch mints. This protest indicates that the members of the Club are wide-awake and do not anticipate being played for suckers as many collectors have been during the last decade.

We have seen some very nice coins from branch mints but we have never seen any that were proofs. It could be that these proofs, like the atomic bomb, have only been discovered during recent years and that we are away behind times. Or perhaps all these branch mint "proofs" are being discovered by some newfangled device such as radar.

Another, and perhaps more logical, explanation is that the word **proof** has suddenly changed its meaning and can now be applied to any coin having a shiny or polished surface. As the definition receives further abuse it will, of a necessity, take its place among our archaic terms and we will find a new one. In the meantime we are badly in need of a term to describe genuine proofs. It should be a short, simple word, that will not clutter dealers' catalogues. When such a word is found and adopted we must not let it be abused as we have the old term.

Suggestions to Contributors

Contributors to The Numismatist are again reminded that all articles and reports should be typed on one side of the paper only and all lines should be double spaced. This saves much retyping and reduces the possibility of errors.

Avoid underlining words, omit "Mr." but do give the man's full name. Never use the hyphen except for compound words, or in dividing syllables at the end of a line.

If these few simple rules were followed, at least half the corrections now being made would be unnecessary.

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THE EDITOR'S CORNER

Nine Cent Strip of Dubious Origin

We have long wanted to own the encased postage stamp known as the "nine cent strip," and a few months ago we got one in a sale for \$11.50. It catalogues at only \$8.50, but we are resigned to the fact that it is sometimes necessary to pay more than catalogue for a piece we very much want. Once the piece was bought and paid for we started out to learn its history. What we learned makes an interesting little story and one that is worth sharing with every member of the A. N. A. This is only costing the editor about one seventh cent per member and we do hope you get your money's worth.

First we talked with Wayte Raymond, the editor of the "Standard Catalogue of United States Coins." He told us that the genuine encased stamp of this type was very rare but that faked specimens were common. It seems that along about 1890 a New York coin dealer was offered, and bought, a box of the metal frames (as illustrated on page 176 of the 1946 Standard Catalogue) and then went about buying up three cent rose tinted stamps in order to complete the process of manufacture.

The first one, which appeared in a sale shortly afterwards, brought about \$50. For obvious reasons the price soon dropped to around \$10 and very shortly they were bringing from 75c to \$1.50. For years they sold at that price. Sometimes this strip is called the "Feuchtwanger" issue because of the similarity of the eagle on the frame to the eagle shown on the Feuchtwanger tokens issued in 1837.

Mr. Raymond also said that the originals contained imperforated stamps but that the fakes were perforated stamps that had probably been trimmed. He also said that "the mica was of little value in determining the genuineness of the pieces, as mica was a common transparency in the days of the encased postage stamps."

Knowing that stamp collectors often collect encased postage stamps, we next took this "nine cent strip" to a reputable dealer in stamps. He said that, while the piece looked genuine, he would have to take the

stamps out of the frame before he could give a final opinion. He also told me that once the frame was opened the piece would have little value, whether it was genuine or not. We decided not to open it at that time.

We made other inquiries but nothing new was discovered until we talked to F. C. C. Boyd of New York City. Mr. Boyd is one of the best informed collectors alive and his opinion on any phase of numismatics must be given serious consideration. In general he agreed with Mr. Raymond but he went further by expressing the opinion that this "nine cent strip" of encased postage stamps is not contemporary to the issues of the Civil War. He believes it to be a fabrication of a much later date and that a "genuine specimen" does not exist.

All this leads us to believe that this "nine cent strip" demands a thorough investigation. Mr. Raymond says it is "very rare" yet he catalogues it at only \$8.50. Mr. Boyd says it is a phantasy. Visual examination of this "strip" shows the mica to be stained and somewhat worn. The stamps are trimmed or "imperforate" and have the appearance of the issues of that period. While the "Standard Catalogue" describes this piece as a "nine cent strip," it does not state whether the stamps are separated or uncut. Our specimen shows the stamp imperforated and superimposed. As the metal frame is only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length it could not possibly contain an uncut strip of three cent stamps, as they average when trimmed about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.

Automatic Coin Collectors

In 1945 the number of foreign coins collected from New York's subway turnstiles was 53,000—about the annual average. This year (1946) the total has been 101,200. Visiting UN delegates and attaches, together with foreign purchasing commissions, are thought to be the explanation.

"Newport County Sentinel"

Sent in by Wm. D. Morrill,
A. N. A. 2203

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

You will receive the **Official Ballot and Proxy Form** from this office very shortly. Please mark the Ballot in accordance with instructions thereon and return it promptly. It must be received in this office prior to departure for the Convention.

It is one of your most important privileges of membership to vote for the officers who direct the affairs of the Association. It is also a duty and takes only a few minutes of your time. Elsewhere in this issue will be found some information regarding the various candidates and their qualifications for the offices they seek. This is intended to be helpful to you and to them, and to assist you in selecting those best qualified for the responsibilities and duties of the respective offices. This data is not included for some candidates whose nominations came in too late for its preparation. For these, watch the *August issue* for a supplement. The final nominations report will appear in the *August issue*.

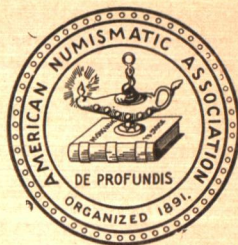
The Proxy form is to be returned only if you do not expect to be present at the convention. It will authorize the person named thereon to vote for you on any business of the Convention except election of officers. If this form is returned, be sure to designate your proxy. Do not return the form blank.

If you do not receive an official ballot by August 1, please write for a duplicate. They are being mailed by third class mail and are not forwarded. Those returned will be re-mailed.

The August issue will contain some announcements and instructions to members attending the Convention. Be sure to read these carefully.

LEWIS M. REAGAN, General Secretary

American Numismatic Association



Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States
May 9, 1912.

The annual dues and subscription to *The Numismatist* are \$3 a year, payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. For particulars address the General Secretary. The \$3 paid annually by A. N. A. members covers both dues and subscription to *The Numismatist*.

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Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 14143-14333, as published in the May issue, have been admitted to membership.

Applications for Membership

The following applications were received in May, 1947. If there are no objections filed prior to August 1, 1947 these applicants will become members on that date and notice to this effect will appear in the September issue.

- 14489 **Ray Trafford**, 924 South Ridgewood Avenue, Tacoma 6, Wash., U. S. proofs, commemoratives and minor coins, Stephen Bibler, F. H. Hisken.
 14490 **A. Milton Bucklin**, 51 Hillcrest Ave., Melrose, Mass., small cents, Ralph G. Longfellow, Burton H. Barstow.
 14491 **Foster Lambert**, 216 Hansford St., St. Albans, W. Va., general U. S. coins, Arque Bays, F. Stevens Epps.
 14492 **Mrs. H. R. Lambert**, 205 Spring St., Charleston 2, W. Va., general U. S. coins, Arque Bays, F. Stevens Epps.
 14493 **William B. Armstrong**, 2278 S. Delaware Ct., Tulsa 4, Oklahoma, U. S. coins, D. D. Day, C. R. Ross.
 14494 **Harold M. Shivery**, R. D. 1, Oxford, Pa., general, Ellwood K. Huhn, Arthur Sipe.
 14495 **William R. Carter**, 150 So. La Brea, Los Angeles 36, Calif., commemorative half dollars, T. R. Hammer, Kenneth W. Lee.
 14496 **Harry Samm**, 140 West Floral Ave., Arcadia, Calif., U. S. paper currency, Kenneth W. Lee, H. B. Roberts.
 14497 **Robert S. McHatton**, Rockville, Indiana, general, Theodore K. Rogers, R. Hagginjos, Carl T. Shelby.
 14498 **Howard W. Kibbe**, 9 West Faville Ave., Dolgeville, N. Y., small U. S. coins, B. Frank Wood, Ward Simmons.

- 14499 **Douglas Kennedy**, 241 Oakwood Road, Hopkins, Minnesota, large cents and gold, F. K. Saab, Leif Ronning.
- 14500 **Central States Numismatic Association**, c/o I. T. Kopicki, 2142 Marshall Blvd., Chicago 23, Ill., Loyd B. Gettys, I. T. Kopicki.
- 14501 **Secundino Velez**, P. O. Box 590, San Juan, Puerto Rico, general, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14502 **Pedro Costa**, 354 New London St., Santurce, Puerto Rico, general; Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14503 **George W. Parfet**, 729 Euclid Ave., Temple, Pa., U. S. currency, George L. Young, Harvey O. Adams, Joseph J. Heine.
- 14504 **Prescott A. Kimball**, 530 Main Street, Gardner, Mass., German silver and U. S., H. M. Grant, Wilna B. Mackintosh.
- 14505 **Daniel H. Lee**, 2184 Main St., East, Rochester 9, N. Y., cents, nickels, dimes, Arthur W. Olson, William A. Beeley.
- 14506 **William T. Walker**, P. O. Box 1379, Beverly Hills, Calif., American gold coins, Edward Fogler, Kenneth W. Lee.
- 14507 **Buddy Simmons**, 1012 Sixth St., Sacramento, Calif., U. S. and foreign coins, gold and currency, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14508 **Joe Mangum**, 722 N. Grand, Independence, Mo., U. S. coins, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14509 **John G. Allshouse**, 415 Utopia St., Derry, Pa., general, Dr. F. H. Gaskin, Arthur Sipe.
- 14510 **Lebe O. Monago**, Box 172, Lewis Run, Pa., general, Joseph Fruscione, Arthur Sipe.
- 14511 **Mrs. Marion E. Hayes**, 417 Warwick Road, Haddonfield, N. J., small cents, commemorative halves, G. P. Russell, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14512 **Myron Reese**, Farragut, Iowa, general, Ben Brower, C. David Pierce.
- 14513 **Lawrence H. Friason**, 304 E. St. S. E., Washington 3, D. C., U. S. coins, C. Shirley Leachman, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14514 **Arthur F. Machemer**, 2906 Berwick Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland, general, Albert W. Steinberg, Holmes H. Cessna.
- 14515 **Dr. T. Kimball Hill**, 1105 Bank of America, San Diego 1, California, U. S. coins, Frank Bennett, Dr. C. H. Webber, Dr. N. Bandol.
- 14516 **Morris W. Gross**, 6013 Lansdowne Avenue, Philadelphia 31, Pa., U. S. coins, Arthur Sipe, Dr. Paul McBride Gillis.
- 14517 **Durant Whaley**, HA 1/c, U. S. S. Proteas (AS-19) Div. 9, S/M Base, New London, Connecticut, general, Elias P. Synodinis, John J. Tautkus.
- 14518 **T. M. Anderson, Sr.**, 707 Sunkist Building, 707 West 5th Street, Los Angeles, California, E. Fogler, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14519 **Randolph Boutwell**, 1517 E. Sycamore St., Evansville 14, Indiana, U. S. coins, C. T. Shelby, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14520 **Mrs. Edward J. Conquest**, 18 West Broadway, Bangor, Maine, U. S. coins, Grube B. Cornish, Ernest J. Asselyn.
- 14521 **Robert A. Mihalick**, 4354 W. 8th St., Apt. 7, Cincinnati 5, Ohio, Commemorative Halves and Barber dimes, Karl Wulf, L. W. Riggs.
- 14522 **A. J. Pilmaier**, 2108 South 35th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. coins, O. M. Campbell, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14523 **William L. O'Hair**, 45 St. James Place, Buffalo 9, New York, U. S. coins, Jesse M. Taylor, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14524 **Walter H. Ferral**, 217 Wilmer Street, Glassboro, New Jersey, U. S. and foreign coins, Ray O. Willard, Victor H. Clark, C. C. Johnson.
- 14525 **Joseph F. Galewski**, 62 East 7th St., New York 3, N. Y., general, John E. Travis, Jr., Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14526 **Edward W. Grant**, 842 So. Crestway, Wichita 9, Kansas, general, C. B. Edwards, Dr. K. C. Bellinger.
- 14527 **Main Line Coin Club**, Jan Reed, Sec'y, Box 502, Paoli, Pennsylvania, F. Wayne Reed, Jr., Jan Reed.
- 14528 **Bern Kravitz**, 1904 North Street, Rochester 5, New York, general, Lewis M. Reagan, J. M. Taylor.
- 14529 **G. B. Diamond**, 424 Stan Street, Corpus Christi, Texas, general, Maurice D. Scharlack, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14530 **John A. Seaman**, Route 2, Box 229½, Oakdale, California, small coins, Edward Fogler, Ray C. Hansen, E. A. Parker.
- 14531 **Robert Lee Crenshaw**, General Delivery, Borger, Texas, U. S. and ancient coins, Norman Shultz, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14532 **Themis Johns**, 108 N. Dillard Street, Durham, North Carolina, U. S. coins, Albert W. Steinberg, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14533 **Howard R. Huff**, 306 Scott Avenue, Syracuse 3, New York, general and Chinese, Lewis M. Reagan, J. M. Taylor.
- 14534 **Walter Young, Jr.**, 2563 E. Madison St., Philadelphia 34, Pa., coins and tokens of U. S. and foreign countries, Lewis M. Reagan, Arthur Sipe.
- 14535 **Robert O. Beede**, Dover Point Road, Dover, New Hampshire, general, W. O. White, Robert O. Gailey, Charles Webb.
- 14536 **Jose L. Brandl**, 60 Gertrudis Court, Santurce, Puerto Rico, U. S. coins, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14537 **Alfred Nelson**, 258 San Justo Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14538 **C. R. Randinelli**, P. O. Box 158, Arecibo, Puerto Rico, coins of Spanish speaking countries, Robert R. Prann, Mariano A. Gonzales.
- 14539 **Oscar F. Brauno**, Box 569, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, general, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14540 **Jaime Ramon Brugat**, Box 184, Bayamon, Puerto Rico, general, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14541 **Dr. Eugene M. de Hostos**, P. O. Box 3917, Santurce, Puerto Rico, general, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.

- 14542 **H. Gravron**, 97 Whitehall Street S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia, American coins, John J. Gonzales, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14543 **Howard B. Klenen**, 304 Bedford Ave., Buffalo 16, New York, U. S. coins and paper, Jesse M. Taylor, Albert A. Gullian.
- 14544 **Victor Hare**, 1615 West 10 Street, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. coins, Morris Klaif, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14545 **Saul Roth**, 1487 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, general U. S. and foreign, Morris Klaif, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14546 **Robert L. Pfanz**, 2607 40th St. Pl., Des Moines 10, Iowa, Small coins, Walter P. Bohler, L. Hellene Bohler, Karen Silver.
- 14547 **Karl J. Dorsey**, 919 South Gramercy Place, Los Angeles 6, Calif., American coins, Dr. A. F. Pradeau, Edward Fogler.
- 14548 **A. M. Krieger**, 822 Maxfield Building, 819 Santee Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif., American coins, Dr. A. F. Pradeau, Edward Fogler.
- 14549 **Enrique F. Porrus**, U. S. Customs, Box 2112, San Juan, Puerto Rico, general, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14550 **Louis Kridelbaugh**, 642 Friendship Avenue, Pico, California, U. S. coins, commemoratives, general, E. Fogler, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14551 **Leonard E. Canno**, 4702 Thirty First Place, Long Island City, New York, U. S. coins, Max M. Schwartz, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14552 **Edward A. Kaufmann**, 1064 S. Front Street, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. coins, Mrs. Virginia Moore, Vernon L. Oblisk.
- 14553 **Harry H. Frank**, 2525 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, foreign and U. S. general, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14554 **Floyd W. Sollenberger**, 649 Broad Street, Chambersburg, Pa., U. S. coins, J. J. Alleman, Harry G. Smith.
- 14555 **Richard B. Hoffman**, Box 61, Lakeside, California, all coins, Dr. Bruce L. Wallace, E. A. Parker.
- 14556 **Gordon L. Morgan**, Winchester, Tennessee, U. S. general, J. D. Miller, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14557 **Dwight G. Davis**, 404 New 2nd Street, Natchitoches, La., general, Jane F. Marx, Sherrod Towns.
- 14558 **William G. Fraize**, 236 Euclid Avenue, Kenmore 17, New York, general, Jesse M. Taylor, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14559 **H. Frederick Lange**, c/o Metzger, R. R. #2, Peoria 5, Illinois, contemporary coins, Dr. Albert Applebaum, Paul Ginther.
- 14560 **William R. Oberhauser**, Room 206, 705 Chestnut St., St. Louis 1, Mo., general, Al Wick, A. J. Buiter.
- 14561 **William N. Schmitz**, 2708 Gibbons Avenue, Baltimore 14, Maryland, U. S. contemporary, Vincent J. Dwyer, Holmes H. Cessna.
- 14562 **Louis L. Destremps**, P. O. Box 3442, San Juan, Puerto Rico, U. S. coins, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14563 **Terry Wilkins**, 1933 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago 40, Illinois, U. S. coins, J. Stuart Morris, Earl C. Brown.
- 14564 **Walker Baylor**, 807 W. 79th Street, c/o Baylor Conservatory, Chicago 20, Ill., general, J. Stuart Morris, Earl C. Brown.
- 14565 **William E. Beam**, 301 West Pitt. St., Bedford, Pa., Commemorative halves and U. S. paper money, Toivo Johnson, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14566 **Lloyd V. Rudd**, 5139 Foster Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois, U. S. general, Joseph J. Podraza, Stanley Karp.
- 14567 **Ernest L. Bragg**, 199 Vaughn St., Portland 4, Maine, U. S. coins, Grube B. Cornish, Maurice W. Gilman.
- 14568 **R. E. Margenau**, 646 University Place, Grossepointe 30, Michigan, U. S. general, Russell Stehfest, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14569 **Frank Sloan**, 917 Laurens St., Aiken, South Carolina, U. S. coins and bills, Julien D. Martin, Garold W. Tapp.
- 14570 **James W. Busch**, 1817 Barnwell Ave., Aiken, South Carolina, general, Julien D. Martin, Garold W. Tapp.
- 14571 **Edwin H. Partington**, 18 Oraton Street, Newark 4, New Jersey, U. S. coins, Robert E. Costello, Warren Schubert.
- 14572 **George P. Collier**, Box 2632, San Juan, Puerto Rico, Gold coins, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14573 **R. T. McNamara**, 12918 Forest Hill, East Cleveland 12, Ohio, Great Britain Patt. and Proofs, Michael Kolman, Jr., Vernon L. Oblisk.
- 14574 **Alton Lee Flitton**, 3224 Ridge Ave., Dayton 5, Ohio, U. S. general, Luther H. Whitt, Vernon L. Oblisk.
- 14575 **John L. DiSanto**, 436 North Monroe, Arlington, Va., U. S. general, A. Hepner, Edward Fogler.
- 14576 **William H. Cupples**, 1559 23rd St., San Francisco, Calif., one, three and five cent pieces and commemoratives, A. Hepner, Edward Fogler.
- 14577 **Joseph Ricigliano**, 466 Massachusetts Ave., Buffalo 13, New York, Lincoln head pennies and all U. S. coins, William J. McKinney, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14578 **Alexander Radomski**, 4304 Alabama Ave. S. E., Washington 19, D. C., general, C. Shirley Leachman, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14579 **J. Eugene Williams**, P. O. Box 1045, Brady, Texas, Small cents, Jack Preston Morris, Brad Mills, Cecil W. Watson.
- 14580 **H. R. Hershberger**, 14500 Strathmoor Avenue, Detroit 27, Michigan, Indian Heads, Chester H. Long, Robert H. Main.
- 14581 **Capt. Joseph J. Foster**, Antilles Dep't. Exchange Service, APO 851, c/o PM, Miami, Fla., general and English, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14582 **Charles R. Crosas**, Box 3887, San Juan, Puerto Rico, U. S. coins, Robert R. Prann, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14583 **W. F. Stanley**, R. #2, Box 334, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. coins, Noel Hutchens, C. T. Shelby.

- 14584 **Wildon A. Driver**, 1614 S. Courtland, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. coins, Noel Hutchens, C. T. Shelby.
- 14585 **Richard H. Perkins**, 1721 S Webster, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. coins, Noel Hutchens, C. T. Shelby.
- 14586 **Joseph William Eshelman**, 2625 Sixth Avenue, South, Birmingham 5, Alabama, U. S. coins, Adolf H. Mergenthaler, Malcolm P. Smull.
- 14587 **Henry B. Lemmon**, 831 East Fourth, Hutchinson, Kansas, general, Frank Bennett, H. O. Stockwell.
- 14588 **L. F. Brown**, 6826 Rockhill Road, Kansas City 5, Mo., Indian head and Lincoln cents, Frank Bennett, H. O. Stockwell.
- 14589 **Sterling W. Laub**, 520 Babbitt Road, Euclid 17, Ohio, U. S. coins, Michael Kolman, Jr., Jacob M. Walter, R. R. Brown.
- 14590 **F. A. Neelon**, Apartado 3, Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, U. S. and Mexican gold coins, Norman Shultz, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14591 **Edward C. Rosendahl**, 1st floor Chamber of Commerce Bldg., —address,—City—, foreign coins, J. J. Gonzales, Harry Moses, Bert E. Surry.
- 14592 **Burnell Perkins**, R. R. 5, Kokomo, Indiana, U. S. coins, Noel Hutchens, C. T. Shelby.
- 14593 **Richard C. Buschman**, 6241 21st St. N., Arlington, Va., U. S. coins, Malcolm Kennedy, Carroll L. Milliken.
- 14594 **Samuel C. Hill**, 12 S. Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa., U. S. Copper Nickel and Silver, William Mertes, Arthur Sipe.
- 14595 **Dr. Malcolm J. Tear**, 18445 Woodingham Drive, Detroit 21, Michigan, U. S. coins, Harold L. Bowen, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14596 **LeRoy Hunter**, 1000 Republic Bldg., Seattle 1, Washington, American gold, Paul Fouts, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14597 **V. H. Dunning**, 321 12th Street, Raymond, Washington, Crowns, U. S. types, Paul Fouts, Bert Wagner.
- 14598 **W. J. Dunsmoor**, 302 11th Street, Raymond, Washington, Crowns, U. S. types, Paul Fouts, Bert Wagner.
- 14599 **Charles F. Polko**, 501 N. Central Avenue, Chicago 44, Illinois, American coins, Earl C. Brown, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14600 **Lester F. Nattinger**, 756 55th Street, Oakland 9, California, U. S. commemoratives, general U. S., Edward Fogler, D. L. Redfield, E. A. Parker.
- 14601 **Mrs. Ernest Schlewitz**, R. 2, Box 9, Fall Creek, Wisconsin, cents, Dr. R. A. Kreher, Lillard W. Culver.
- 14602 **Edward A. Wiech**, 1791 Asylum Avenue, West Hartford 7, Conn., U. S. coins, Howard E. Mackintosh, Willard A. Vincent, Roy Bentley.
- 14603 **L. T. Cowles**, LCDR USN, Aviation Electronics Officers School, Ward Island, Corpus Christi, Texas, general U. S. coins and commemoratives, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14604 **Chester Wm. Pruss**, 22103 Brittony, East Detroit, Michigan, U. S. coins, R. W. Stehfest, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14605 **Stanley Arthur**, P. O. Box 200, Portland 14, Oregon, U. S. general, John R. Slusher, Lloyd L. Ruff.
- 14606 **Jose Basbaum**, Avenida Venezuela 27-10°, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Brazilian, Kurt Prober, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14607 **John K. Furry**, Savings & Loan Bldg., Jacksonville, Illinois, Paul Ginther, Earl C. Brown.
- 14608 **Adam J. Scheidt**, 1602 Sheridan Lane, Norristown, Pa., general, David M. Bullowa, Arthur Sipe.
- 14609 **Robert H. Weill**, 724 S. W. 9th Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon, commemorative halves, John R. Slusher, R. Earl Toomay, Mrs. Minnie J. Nelson.
- 14610 **J. A. Fetterolf**, Mt. Carroll, Illinois, U. S. coins, G. A. MacBennion, Earl C. Brown.
- 14611 **Newlon D. Culbertson**, 426 Lincoln Street, York, Pennsylvania, American—rare and general, Morris R. Zartman, James J. Schintz.
- 14612 **Theodore A. Jensen**, 76-19 175 Street, Flushing, New York, general, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14613 **Dale Edwin Grim**, 11 Bagdad Road, Durham, New Hampshire, general U. S. and large cents, George H. Barbour, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14614 **D. R. Hettelsater, Jr.**, R. R. 10, North Kansas City 16, Mo., Silver dollars and half dollars, Raymond A. Hull, Herbert E. Rowold.
- 14615 **Louis Kalnasy**, 9308 Sophia Avenue, Cleveland 4, Ohio, general, Robert C. Ward, Vernon L. Oblisk.
- 14616 **Isadore Liberman**, 564 Warren Street, Roxbury 21, Mass., general, A. S. Katz, S. Goodstein.
- 14617 **Joseph P. Nash**, 140 McKinley St., Bennington, Vermont, general, George H. Barbour, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14618 **Leo E. Olson**, P. O. Box 176, Kennebunk, Maine, Type collection, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 14619 **Frank J. Hruby**, USS Hawkins (DD 873), c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., U. S. silver coins and Chinese coins, R. A. Wilson, Edward Fogler.
- J-14620 **Frank John Malone, Jr.**, 1320 Cleveland Ave. N. W., Canton 3, Ohio, small cents, Liberty nickels and quarters, C. T. Bolus, Mrs. F. J. Malone, C. L. Seevers.
- 14621 **Stanley T. Porowski**, 3215 Avenue P, Brooklyn 2, New York, Colonial and American coins, Max M. Schwartz, Lewis M. Reagan.

The following member has been admitted to Life Membership

LM202 Paul Kagin, 400 Royal Union Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa.

The following application for Life Membership has been received

LM203 J. I. Zimmer, 3529 Monte Vista Blvd., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The following have been reinstated

- 3579 Dr. Charles Harbeck, 5401 Eighth Avenue, Los Angeles 43, Calif.
 3383 Archie D. Howard, Route 3, Lime City Road, Perrysburg, Ohio.
 2993 Julian D. Martin, 1924 Park Avenue, Aiken, South Carolina.
 6030 Joseph M. Wise, 108-14 65 Road, Forest Hills, New York.

Deceased

- 3818 Major Hiram B. Ferris, Spokane, Washington.

Resignations

- 9789 Frederick C. Hickok, Wilton, New Hampshire.
 12032 Gilbert L. Lannan, Brooklyn 27, New York.

Change of Address

- 5598 Albany Numismatic Society, Miss Anna M. Imfield, Sec'y, 107 Sanders Ave., Scotia, New York.
 4908 Baltimore Coin Club, Murray Heiserman, 3718 Columbus Drive, Baltimore, Md.
 4242 Brooklyn Coin Club, Irving Mertik, Sec'y, 1654 East 13th St., Brooklyn 29, N. Y.
 9359 Milford Coin Club, Arthur C. England, Sec'y, 144 Deepwood Drive, Manchester, Conn.
 4157 Syracuse Numismatic Association, Frank O. Webster, Sec'y, 312 Wright Ave., East Syracuse, New York
 13692 Delbert R. Akerman, General Delivery, Tyler, Texas.
 10721 Frank Alexa, 16218 Santa Rosa Drive, Detroit 21, Mich.
 12286 Comdr. Harold T. Anderson, 914 West 19th Ave., Spokane 9, Wash.
 11908 J. W. Atkerson, Angeles Courts, San Antonio, Texas.
 13539 J. B. Bailey, Jr., P. O. Box 1312, Yuma, Arizona.
 13704 Ernest Braendli, Box 65, Zurich 36, Wiedikon, Switz.
 12505 Major W. G. Broome, 825 N. Holmes St., Memphis, Tenn.
 13947 Donald M. Brown, 1094 E. Ninth Street, Pomona, Calif.
 12642 Ruth Buhlig, 318 Normal Parkway, Chicago 21, Illinois.
 7217 Charles G. Caruso, 97 Nugent Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
 10211 Mrs. David W. Craig, 2205 N. Central, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 3337 H. A. Craig, c/o United Services Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St., West, Montreal 3, Canada.
 13965 Stanley Joseph Dalton, 1240 S. Arch Avenue, Alliance, Ohio.
 11420 Capt. Charles Dovalosky, 119 Windham Street, Newton Falls, Ohio.
 12595 Harry E. Downhour, 133 Porter Street, Orange, Texas.
 7590 Edward O. Drane, 2451-53 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Illinois.
 11568 Robert T. Ferris, 27 Twyckenham Road, Bowling Green, Media, Pa.
 10567 Dr. Wendell F. Hall, P. O. Box 266, Laguna Beach, Calif.
 5469 Harry L. Hanson, P. O. Box 205, Santa Ana, Calif.
 J-13291 Paul Hayes, Surgeon USFA, APO 777, c/o PM, New York, New York.
 13805 William I. Hillman, P. O. Box 741, Salina, Kansas.
 11299 Fred J. Jeffers, Powers, Oregon.
 13547 Alfred M. Johnson, Sylvan Beach, New York.
 12422 Mrs. Evelyn E. Johnston, P. O. Box 3241, Whittier Sta., Tulsa 8, Oklahoma.
 2997 Walter G. Kampke, Zindorest Park, Monroe, New York.
 8550 E. Kann, Chung Cheng Road, Central, Shanghai 18, China.
 5847 William G. Kaufman, 17 Surrey Drive, Merrick, L. I., N. Y.
 11265 Fred A. Koch, Rt. 1, Box 1080, Grants Pass, Oregon.
 5519 Edmund E. Lamb, 11 S. LaSalle St., R. 524, Chicago 3, Illinois.
 11719 George B. Lockhart, 76-39 170th Street, Flushing, New York.
 7672 L. Cecil Love, 6555 N. Spokane Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.
 5792 Nim McQuillen, Hotel Dimeling, Clearfield, Pa.
 LM136 William J. Mertes, 337 So. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.
 12496 Floyd B. Mikesell, 119 Pine Street, Philipsburg, Pa.
 13780 Paul C. Mitchell, Box 163, R. R. 5, Spangler Heights, Decatur, Illinois.
 9051 W. L. Murphy, 1336 W. 61st St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.
 10593 O. L. Nelson, Pine City, Minnesota.
 12082 Lt. Wesley S. Newell, Burlington, Vermont.
 7191 Frederick A. Newman, 120 N. E. First St., Miami 32, Florida.
 11096 Mary B. Newman, 60 Martin St., Cambridge 38, Mass.
 9069 J. P. Palmer, 3770 Broadview Drive, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.
 3690 Archibald S. Parker, 538 Brighton Ave., Portland 5, Maine.
 12390 Thomas Parkinson, P. O. Box 529, Roseburg, Oregon.
 5091 F. J. Parmalee, P. O. Box 352, Coral Gables, Fla.
 12698 Lewis W. Pollard, 1769 Washington St., Braintree Highlands, Mass.
 7092 Michael F. Rabith, 143 Van Buren, Barberton, Ohio.
 7337 LeRoy F. Reeves, R. D. #1, Hudson, Ohio.
 10989 Vivian Royce, 2500 East 127th, Seattle 55, Wash.
 12439 E. L. Scholten, Route 6, Box 613, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
 12785 Col. W. E. Shipp, (M/A, Baghdad, Iraq), Message Center Branch, Intelligence Division WDGS, Room 2C800, Pentagon Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.
 12876 Mrs. Georgia Stengle, 1521½ Allesandro St., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
 9284 William F. Swedborg, Lyons, Colorado.
 J-11843 Jack H. Tod, 901 N. 6th Ave., Tucson, Arizona.
 7268 Glenn K. Tolle, 1212 West 37th Drive, Los Angeles 7, Calif.

- LM82 Fred Vohs, Jr., Disston Route, Cottage Grove, Oregon.
 6822 Lt. Col. E. C. Wallace, 1024 South Palm Avenue, San Gabriel, Calif.
 8409 Roy C. Watson, Morrison Knudsen Co., Inc., Peter Kiewit Sons', Inc.,
 District Engineer, Guam Engineer District, APO 246, c/o PM, San
 Francisco, Calif.
 13988 Helena Wood, 300 So. Swall Drive, Los Angeles 36, Calif.
 12725 Floyd E. Woolsey, Jr., P. O. Box 1866, Denver, Colorado.
 LM46 Stephen J. Zamrsky, 53-02 66th St., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.

REPORTS OF CLUB MEETINGS

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 10th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information—and encouragement—to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—The regular meeting was called to order May 15th by Pres. Willie, with 19 members present.

Mr. Hass reported for the Program Committee, stating that Dr. Plummer had been appointed the third member of the committee. He also stated that the next program meeting would be a composite exhibit of odd and curious monies of the world, and asked all members present to participate.

Mr. Straus, the chairman of the membership committee, urged the members to be on the lookout for good membership material.

Mr. Hass made arrangements to have our velvet exhibit cloth embroidered. He also stated that the Spinks and Seaby catalogs had been added to our library.

Dr. Plummer spoke of the wonderful exhibit of coins at the Baltimore Museum of Art. This exhibit was collectively sponsored by the leading museums and universities in the country, and contained some of the rarest and choicest specimens of the Byzantine coinage in the world.

Mr. McCormick gave us a brief outline of the so-called Wilson Dollar.

—MURRAY HEISERMAN, Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB—The regular meeting was called to order by Pres. Wiley June 5, with 22 members present.

Mr. Hass reported that the club had received an award certificate from the National Coin Week committee for its splendid work during National Coin Week. A motion was made by Mr. Straus, and approved by the club, to accept, with regret, the resignations of two members, and to advise them accordingly.

Mr. Sheckells, reporting for the program committee, stated that Dr. Plummer had graciously consented to continue his bi-monthly exhibits of crown size coins of the world. Mr. Sheckells and his committee also have arranged for the members to have an enjoyable afternoon and evening on Saturday, July 26th, in the beautiful town of Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, where we will be under the tender wings of our Annapolis members. A motion was made by Mr. Alcaresse, and approved, to dispense with the second meeting in July.

Pres. Wiley again urged all members to visit the coin exhibit at the Baltimore Museum of Art. Mr. Straus informed us that Dr. Schaefer had been quite ill, but was now sufficiently recovered, and would be present at our next meeting. Mr. Straus also gave us a few highlights on the National Stamp Exhibit, held in New York recently.

—MURRAY HEISERMAN, Secretary

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB—The 38th regular meeting was held on May 14, in the Directors' Room of the Santa Monica Commercial and Savings Bank with President Gunn presiding. There were 14 members and six visitors present.

There was a short discussion on the new policy of the Mint regarding the issuance to collectors of the two coins of each issue of which they are allowed to obtain in mint condition.

Dr. Emmons of the Orange County Club outlined the policy and program of the new California Numismatic Association. A motion was passed that our club should join this new organization.

The club had the pleasure of having Dr. Curtis give his illustrated lecture on coins from the beginning of coinage in Lydia and Athens covering the historic coins of the Mediterranean Section of Africa and Europe and past the birth of Christ to the first coins of the Byzantine Empire. Dr. Curtis exhibited trays of coins.

A rising vote of thanks was given to Dr. Curtis for attending our meeting and thanking him for his lecture and exhibit.

Dr. Grier exhibited an 1878 proof set.

—BEN SWARTZ, Secretary

BIRMINGHAM COIN CLUB—The 28th regular meeting met in the Auditorium of the White Dairy at 8 P. M. on May 20th., with 19 members and one visitor present, C. D. Barr, Sr.

We were happy to see several of our old members back and to welcome four new members, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bliss, C. D. Chandler and Joseph Dobbs.

After the regular business sessions, the meeting was turned over to J. C. Faulkner, Chairman of the program committee. Our program and exhibits were Foreign coins. Each member having a display made short talks on his display.

W. J. Stacey, displayed and gave an interesting talk on British coins. He also displayed the smallest and oldest foreign coins.

Walter Rosene, exhibit consisted of Swedish Plate Money, 4-Daler 1743, 2 Daler 1747, 1 Daler 1736, ½ Daler 1747.

J. C. Faulkner, displayed Silver dollars of the world, type sets from Canada, Italy, Great Britain and Mexico.

E. V. Benson, displayed 8 Irish Free state coins belonging to his nephew, Stewart Bliss.

A. Mergenthaler, exhibited coins of Germany 1915—1 and ½ mark, 1923—3 mark. Prussia 1913—3 mark, Baden 1914—3 mark, 1906—2 mark, 1907—2 mark, Hessa 1767—1 mark, Rome 270 Antoninianus.

J. H. Morris, Foreign gold and silver coins of Mexico, England and France.

W. E. Courtney, exhibited coins from 42 different countries, a total of 204 coins, each mounted in a neat holder.

O. B. Hudson, exhibited 9 different types of Canadian tokens, 2 commemorative coins of the King and Queens visit to Canada, 19 types of Mexican coins, English coins, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, farthing, 1 penny, 3 pence, shilling, florin, double florin comm., an English trade dollar and 1 English 2 pence.

These displays and talks were enjoyed by all present. C. D. Barr, Sr., our visitor also gave an interesting speech.

We invite any one interested in the art of collecting coins to visit our meetings and are happy to welcome new members.

—OPAL MORRIS, Secretary

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 778th regular meeting was held May 20th at the Burroughs Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, with President Schuhmacher in the chair. Twenty-one members and three visitors were present.

The following were elected to membership: Mrs. Elva Whiteneck, Dr. Frank W. Maurer and Lewis W. Pollard.

Mr. Katen reported that New Haven wished to sponsor the next New England Conference in September.

Hans Schulman of New York was our guest speaker.

Exhibits:

Mr. Gould: Sheet of Parker House notes.

Mr. Hoffman: Collection of 115 embossed business cards. Uncut one dollar sheet of Conn. National Bank notes and over 100 specimens of National Bank notes of Conn.

Mr. Keene: Miscellaneous medals and coins.

Mr. Klein: 1860-D gold dollar, 1802, 1825 and 1830 quarter eagles. 1795, 1802 over 1, 1804, 1806, 1807 bust left, 1807 bust right, 1808, 1818, 1830 and 1835 half eagles, also an eagle of 1803.

Mr. Grant: Miscellaneous store cards and Chinese temple coins.

Mr. Schulman: 10 guildens, dated 1810, of Louis Napoleon, Mexican 50 pesos; 20 francs, dated 1935L, of Switzerland; 10 and 4 talers of Brunswick-Lunenbourg. Large oban of Japan. Platinum 8 escudos of Columbia; Tribute penny of Tiberius; platinum 3 rubles of Russia 5 ducats, octagonal, of Transylvania; 10 ducats, 1867, of Holland; Inca gold and other rarities also the *Coin Collector's Almanac*.

Whiteneck: 300 uncirculated large cents. 1794 large cent, Hays 8. The variety with 94 small stars on the reverse.

—H. E. WHITENECK, Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB—The 164th meeting was held on Wednesday, April 23, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, President Clark presiding. Twenty-five members and five guests were present.

Announcement was made of the fifteenth anniversary dinner and meeting of the Brooklyn Coin Club to be celebrated on Wednesday, October first, at the Hotel Granada in Brooklyn.

Mr. Sghia exhibited an uncirculated 1796 half cent and told about the Dr. Edwards half cent and of its striking and rarity. Mr. Gallo exhibited a tari of Italy. He had often heard his father speak about taris but did not know what he was talking about until he became a coin collector. It is for this reason that Italian taris hold a special interest for Mr. Gallo. Mr. Picker then exhibited an Immune Columbia cent telling why it was of special interest to him. He spoke of its striking and his information was supplemented by Mr. Douglas. Finally, Mr. Stein read a paper entitled "A Syrian Introduce" which was very interesting. All four speakers were applauded for their talks.

Exhibits were on the topics of the U. S. cents from 1826 to 1844, coins of countries

beginning with the letter F, except France, medals, decorations and orders of German States to the letter M, and medals made in lead. Exhibits were made by 25 members and guests and were as follows:

Mr. Bernstein: 20 francs of Belgium of 1869; sovereign of Great Britain of 1894.

Mr. Blake: Twenty medals made in lead and white metal.

Mr. Carpenter: Medals of Germany for the First World War and of the Third Reich; two shilling note issued by Baden-Powell; Queen's South African medal with Transvaal and Relief of Mafeking bars. British China medals of 1842, 1857 and 1900.

Mr. Clark: 28 coins of Finland and 11 of Fiji.

Mr. Cohn: 1814 cent with obverse double struck; collection of rolled cents.

Mrs. Douglas: Two pewter shell medals of Zachary Taylor made in France; oval peace medal of Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Downing: 42 uncirculated large cents from 1826 to 1844.

Mr. Engel: Large cents from 1826 to 1844; medal of Centennial of Bridgeport; 1842 medal of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert with the new Royal Exchange on the reverse.

Mr. Erlanger: Coins ordered in 1941 from Switzerland and which arrived on the day of the meeting. All were from Nuremberg and dated from 1560.

Mr. Gallo: Cents from 1810 to 1844; crowns of Florence.

Mr. Girolamo: 24 large cents 1826 to 1844; 5 coins of Fiji; 30 of Finland from 1865 to 1943; 50 centavos of 1945 of Mozambique; 20 centavos of 1945 of Colombia.

Mr. Hegarty: Copper coins of France from 1612 to 1913.

Mr. Knoth: Crown of Honore V of Monaco of 1837; crown of Francis Arnold of Munster of 1713. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ crowns of Munster; Sede Vacante 1719; lead medal of Danzig of 1760.

Mr. Kortjohn: Thirteen coins of Fiji; one penny note of Fiji; 22 of Finland; coins of French West Africa; four coins of the Republic of Iceland; 200 lei of Romania of 1942; and 2 cent brass coin of Nanking dated 1940.

Mr. Kosoff: Large cents from 1793 to 1801.

Mr. Kraus: 5, 2 and 1 dinar and 50 para of Yugoslavia of 1945; 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ kori of Cutch from 1928 to 1932; Travancore 1 chuckram, 8 and 4 cash undated, last type; 1 paisa of Ratlam dated 1888.

Mr. Marsicano: Coins of Finland and Fiji; uncirculated 50 centime coin of French Indo-China dated 1936; 25 piastres of Lebanon; German porcelain coins; 1 yen of Japan.

Mr. May: Two dozen decorations and war medals of the German States from Anhalt to Mecklenburg covering wars and campaigns from the War of Liberation to the First World War.

Mr. Picker: Cents from 1826 to 1844; Immune Columbia cent, muled variety.

Mr. Seeman: Large cents from 1826 to 1844.

Mr. Sghia: Half cent of 1796 with pole to cap. Dr. Edwards specimen; series of Talleri of Florence under de Medici.

Mr. Stein: Coins of Demetrius I, Alexander Bala, Antiochus VI, Typhon and Demetrius II (first reign).

Mr. Von Sandro: 13 counterfeit coins of different countries.

Mr. Wagner: Four coins of Flanders; 22 military and civil medals and decorations of German states of Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hanover, Hesse and Mecklenburg.

Mr. Zygmant: Various Oriental coins.

—MARTIN F. KORTJOHN, Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The 167th meeting was held at the Hotel Granada on May 7th, with President Nat. E. Heft in the chair. Twenty-two members and six guests comprised the attendance.

Mr. Ryan resigned as Secretary and Irving Mertik was appointed to succeed him.

Voting followed on the selection of a full slate of nominees for offices of the A. N. A. at the forthcoming convention and the secretary was instructed to forward the selections of the Club to Lewis M. Reagan, General Secretary.

Rev. Frank H. Hutchins and Vernon L. Brown were duly elected to membership.

The following exhibits were shown:

Geo. H. Blake: Six Philippine Treasury notes, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 pesos of pre-war period, currently redeemable; Philippine National Bank 1 and 2 peso notes not redeemable.

Vernon Brown: 100 zloty, Poland, 1925 pattern in silver.

Joseph Coffin: 10 gulden, Netherlands, 1912 in gold.

Aaron R. Feldman: Isabella quarter 1893; proof 1921 quarter; China silver dollars: 32nd, 33rd and 34th years of Kwang Hsue.

Robert Friedberg: Complete set of Chinese pattern dollars struck by Italy, Japan, United States, Austria and England.

Nat E. Heft: Rugby medallion by V. D. Brenner.

Charles Hollander: Washington Inaugural cent 1792.

H. Kaplan: Uncirculated silver dollar 1878; Bavarian, German, Mexican and Panama coins.

Morris Klaf: 96 lire gold of Genoa dated 1797.

Martin Kortjohn: 1947 English half crown, florin, shilling and sixpence in new nickel alloy.

Ernst Kraus: Yugoslavia 5, 2, 1 dinar dated 1945 in zinc; Travancore coins modern and ancient.

Rudolf Kruepfer: Half bracteate of Hall (Swabia); 2 brakteats of Augsburg 1210-1250.

Joseph F. Maley: \$1 "R" & "S" Notes; \$2 National currency 1865; \$2 Legal 1896; \$1 1862; \$20 National currency; 2 sets Mexican currency: 1, 2, 5 and 5, 10, 20 and 50 pesos; Lincoln "so-called" \$1 gold; Ducat of Joseph 2nd; Zecchino of Tuscany; cup-shaped shilling of Australia; 1 pond of So. African Republic; 10 and 20 marks 1888 Prussia.

Irving Mertik: Greenland 'Ivigtut' issue of 1922 complete; Ethiopia 1944 issue complete; Yugoslavia 1945 issue complete.

V. Nicoletti: Large cents: 1802, 1803, 1810, 1814 Crosslet 4, 1828 and 1829; Grant medal; Sweden: 1937 proof set of 5, 2 and 1 ore.

Andrew A. Portolano: \$1 bill series of 1875, Allison and New.

Max M. Schwartz: Collection of Porto Rican hacienda tokens in various metals and denominations mainly issued in or near Lares, P. R.

O. T. Sghia: 23 crowns of Bavaria from Maximilian 1st to Ludwig 3rd.

J. Silverman: Australia proof crown 1937; Mexico 2 pesos 1921.

Oscar L. Susskind: India Native States including: Circars "dum" pieces; Bengal; Assam octagonal rupee; Rutlam pyasa and others.

Arthur von Mohra: Austrian Orders of St. Stefan, Leopold, Maria Theresa, Iron Crown, Franz Josef and Militar Verdienst; Bulgaria military order.

B. Wishy: Presidential medallions beautifully displayed in frames of plywood and protected by lucite.

C. H. RYAN, Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—The 168th Regular Meeting was held June 4th at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, N. Y., with President Nat E. Heft in the Chair. Twenty-seven members and eleven guests were present.

C. H. Ryan reported that the celebration by the Club of its 15th Anniversary on October 1st, 1947 would be held at the Hotel Granada, Brooklyn, N. Y., and that all arrangements have been completed for making this affair a momentous occasion. Tickets are priced at \$4.00 and will be ready at the July meeting.

Prof. Edmund Zygman gave a very learned and authoritative talk on the coins of India with special reference to the coins of Ratlam. He stressed the importance of rectifying the dates shown on coins bearing the Samvat character, by making a deduction of fifty-seven years from the date shown, in order that it conform with the Christian era. Digressing from his main topic he paid tribute to Joachim Lelewel, a pioneer in the study of ancient Gaul and ancient Celtic coins.

The Constitution of the Club was amended lowering the age for eligibility to membership to eighteen years.

The topics for the evening included coins of the German Empire and United States half cents. Mr. Sghia gave a brief talk on his excellent exhibit which included a complete set of United States half cents. Of special interest was the coin dated 1796 which is reputedly the fourth best specimen known.

Other exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Archacki: Medal commemorating the maiden voyage of the M. S. PILSUDSKI.

Mr. Arthur: One Mark piece with Hitler's portrait on obverse in nickel alloy; economy war penny used at Camp Spartansburg in 1918; Washington medal Baker #65 by Twigg in tin.

Mr. Blake: Three wooden nickels made by the Springfield (Mass) Coin Club.

Mr. Coffin: English silver coins dated 1946 and those in new metal dated 1947.

Mr. Cohn: Five F. D. R. items on rolled cents; Civil War dog tag.

Mr. Heft: Canadian efficiency medal; two Geo. VI Coronation medals; member of British Empire medal.

Mr. Hegarty: Various coins of the German States.

Mr. Hollander: U. S. half cent 1857; Bracteate of Magdeburg; 2/3 thaler of Brandenburg 1691 and Prussia 1801; 8 schillings of Lubeck 1752.

Mr. Kaplan: U. S. half cents 1807, 1825, 1832, 1853, 1859; current Russian paper money; Russian rouble 1712.

Mr. Kimpfer: 15 different coins of Montfort from 1620-1736.

Mr. Knoth: Continental Currency \$5 and \$40 notes of the April 11, 1778 Yorktown series.

Mr. Kortjohn: 1935 proof set of New Zealand; Victor D. Brenner medal for visit of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Mr. Kraus: Czechoslovakia 50 haleru 1947 bronze; Jodhpur 1 paisa bronze 1904.

Mr. Maley: Iron Cross 1914; Naval Dept. medal in silver; Luxembourg commemorative medal; 200 lei of Romania; odd cents.

Mr. Mertik: 1945 Vatican set; medal commemorating the birth of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands; medal struck for Anton Muser, the Quisling of Holland.

Mr. Portolano: Five types of silver dollars; Philippine peso; various half cents.

Mr. Ryan: Ring dollar 1852, only six minted; two and one half gold dollars 1804.

Mr. Schwartz: Mules of Centennial, Memphis and Rhode Island tokens.

Mr. Sghia: 39 half cents 1793-1857; 19 thalers and double thalers of Bavaria prior to the formation of the German Empire.

Mr. Shab: Eight varieties of 1802 large cents; 1807 cent D-205 without 'comet'.

Mr. Silverman: Proof Washington quarters 1936 to 1942.

Mr. Susskind: Liberia: one half, one and two cents 1937 in bronze and 1941 in nickel; Greece: leptas of 1831 and 1840; various coins of India.

Mr. Vander Meer: 22 Holland war medals.

Mr. Wishy: Lucite holders for proof sets.

Prof. Zygman: Coins of India and Poland; various books, albums and photographs.

—IRVING MERTIK, Secretary

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—The 231st meeting of the club was held June 3, at the Philatelic Club House, now the regular meeting place, and was attended by 25 members and guests. Three new members were received into the club, namely, P. F. Craton, Elmer O. Hess and James F. Whitney.

President Larson suggested that under his definition of a "hobby," the rider thereof must collect specimens of inanimate nature, and which he, himself, does not make, thus ruling out various avocations ordinarily termed hobbies. This statement brought out considerable discussion from the floor, and perhaps some disagreement.

The scheduled "Numismatic Symposium" featured most interesting talks by three members,—James F. Whitney, whose topic was "Foreign Crowns;" Dr. Lewis I. Kaffeider, speaking on "Foreign Gold;" Dr. H. A. Rosenkranz, on "Multiple Crowns." Major Whitney exhibited five trays of 105 very fine crowns, mostly of the 19th and 20th centuries including some which he obtained in Iceland during the war, and spoke briefly concerning them.

Dr. Kaffeider exhibited many interesting gold pieces of both ancient and modern periods, including a Persian daric, Nero aureus, Tiberius aureus 1887 U. S. proof set; gold coins of Mexico and Chile. A glass dish with coin impressions therein, 2 Jewish shekels, widow's mites and other pieces were also on exhibition. Dr. Rosenkranz exhibited six multiple crown pieces, mostly Dutch, including one picturing a thunderbolt which the speaker said was symbolic of the more modern atomic bomb.

This type of meeting proved so successful that a similar "symposium" will be presented at the next meeting featuring Elmer O. Hess, George Bennett and Nicholas Jamgochian.

—EARLE K. STANTON, Secretary

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 339th meeting was held May 7th, in the Flemish Room of the Hamilton Hotel, President I. T. Kopicki presiding. There were 80 members and guests present.

Following elected to membership: Paul L. Obis, Charles B. Stearns, Jr., Katherine W. Stearns, John Giello.

Letters from Officers of A. N. S. acknowledging receipt of Club's 25th Anniversary medal read. Letters from Messrs. Belt and Mosher relative to neglect of coin exhibits in Smithsonian Institution were read and there was further discussion. Mr. Cahall reported that Calumet Coin Club had written to Mr. Belt on this question.

Mr. Kurtzeborn presented the Club with a plastic holder in which he had inserted two 25th Anniversary Medals which had been given to him for mounting.

Mr. Kopicki reported on the Central States Numismatic Society Convention at Indianapolis last week-end. Good attendance and much interest shown.

Mr. Sheldon reported on National Coin Week awards. (See full report later in the Numismatist). We are all glad that Messrs. Ostrander and Smedley won 2nd prize for their fine exhibit. Mr. A. Powells exhibit was praised. He was on the award committee so disqualified from prizes. President Kopicki received 10th prize.

While awaiting the report of the nominating committee Mr. Norris gave a short talk and then Mr. Smedley presented the exhibits which were as follows:

Mr. Cahall: Austria 5 crown of 1909 not listed in *Coins of the World*; Alaskan D. W. T. set.

Mr. Brown: South Africa 1945 proof set; Southern Rhodesia 1946 and 1944 uncirculated set. New Zealand 1940 com. half crown; 10—\$1. starred bills with consecutive numbers.

Mr. Cabeen: 2 pieces of scrip from Buchenwald Prison, one uncirculated and one carried until worn. Neither spent as canteen had nothing to sell.

Mr. Boosel: Sheet of uncut \$1 U. S. Series 1935 (33rd sheet); 6 U. S. notes \$1 1928 with consecutive numbers; "R" and "S" \$1 U. S. silver certs.; \$1 U. S. silver cert. split; large size \$1, and \$2 U. S. notes.

Mr. Saab: Switzerland, silver Shooting Festival 5 franc pieces; 1934 Lucerne 100 francs and 1939 Fribourg 100 francs in gold; Albania 100 and 20 francs, Skanderberg 20 francs and 10 francs, Austria 100 corona of 1908 and 100 shilling 1934, gold; 100 shilling Maria Zella and ducat 1915 San Marino gold 10 and 20 lire; Guatemala, 1, ½, ¼, peso, 1871, 1878 and 1880 five cents in proof; 1880 proof set.

Mr. Bebee: Complete set Washington quarters and complete set Lincoln cents all in plastic holders. Mr. Bebee mentioned that collectors are now buying many coins or sets in plastic holders.

Mr. Klein: List not turned in—He had nearly all Morgan and Peace dollars, many in proof, and other coins and proof sets.

Mr. Pennington: Gave a nice talk about Roman betting as mentioned in *Quo Vadis*, and exhibited a silver sestertius of 180 B. C. equal to 2½ bronze asses; and a brass sestertius of Nero, 54-68 A. D.

Mr. Ostrander: 1, ½, ¼ ruble of Catherine the Great of Russia; ducat of Franz Joseph; 25 schilling gold of Austria, St. Leopold; 10 kroner, Oscar II of Norway, gold proof.

One case of photos of the Ostrander-Smedley exhibit in the Museum of Science and Industry; these photos were exceptionally good.

Comments indicated that our new meeting place was very satisfactory. Members and friends please note new address—Hamilton Hotel, 20 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

—EARL C. BROWN, Secretary-Treasurer

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 340th meeting was held June 4, in the Hamilton Hotel, President I. T. Kopicki presiding. There were 60 members and guests present.

James H. Lee was accepted as a new member of the Club.

Mr. Sheldon reported on the Convention in Omaha of the Iowa Numismatic Association as the guest of the Omaha Coin Club. The exhibits were of good quality. The highlights of the Convention were: Dinner at the Country Club, inspection of the Byron Reed collection in the Public Library, a collection which Mr. Sheldon says is equal to that in the Smithsonian Institution, and later Dr. Judd showed his fine collection of patterns, etc. Messrs. Powells, Klein, Yoeman and Bebee agreed that it was a good convention, the hotel service was good, and everyone had a good time. The next I. N. A. convention is to be held next spring in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Messrs. Yoeman and Sheldon gave us the latest information on the A. N. A. Convention.

Mr. Sheldon, Chairman of National Coin Week Award Committee, read a letter from Mrs. Damon Douglas, Secretary of the New Jersey Numismatic Society, expressing the thanks of that Club for the award of First Prize and their appreciation of the honor.

Harry Boosel asked for papers for the ANA Convention.

Mr. Paul Weiger of Los Angeles was present at the meeting and told us about some of the California coin clubs.

E. W. Gustafson presented the exhibits which were by:

Mr. Smedley: Types and varieties of U. S. silver dollars: seventeen pieces representing the seven major types and 10 major varieties of regular issue dollars. Mr. Smedley offered a copy of his type list of all U. S. Coins, except gold, to anyone interested in Type Collecting. (Glenn B. Smedley, 6406 S. Greenwood Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois.)

Mr. Molnar: An unpublished 5 pengo piece in aluminum, 1945: The new nickel set of Great Britain, sixpence, shilling, florin and half crown.

Mr. Boesel: Paper money similar to U. S. \$1. bill used at magicians convention in Chicago.

Mr. Cahall: Type set of U. S. quarters.

Mr. Pokorney: Seven Standing Liberty quarters including 1918 over 1917-S.

Mr. Brown: A few bracteates—Augsburg, 1258-1268 and small ones struck from wooden dies(?).

Mr. Saab: Brazilian coins in silver and bronze; Rumanian coins in silver; Persia, reduced size coins; Saudi Arabia modern set; Complete set of 1/4 eagle Bela Pratt design; Lichtenstein gold coins; Proof sets mounted in plastic holders which may be displayed upright in plastic base holder; 1916-D dime.

Mr. Bebee: Currency, Cut sheets \$1, \$2 and \$5 1896 silver certificates; \$1-2-5-10 and 20—1st charter National Bank Notes; \$1. cut sheet 1922 Gold back Notes; #2 cut sheets of X-Y-Z 1899 \$1. Silver Certificates.

—EARL C. BROWN, Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—

The regular monthly meeting was held on Friday, May 23 at 8:00 P. M. with Vice President Wallace in the chair. There were 23 members present.

Lee Long of Indianapolis, reported the return of the cases borrowed for the Central States Convention and thanked the Club for their use and co-operation. He also gave some highlights of the convention.

The applications of Fred W. Schlichter, Wm. Baldridge, Richard C. Coates, Clarence D. Hall, Dean I. Murdock and Lee T. Long were approved by the membership.

Sol Kaplan reported quick action on the criticism of the Credit Club Room where we had been meeting for several months. The new room at the Gibson was superior in many ways and met with complete approval of those attending.

Sol Kaplan, acting as representative of Thomas G. Melish, announced that Mr. Melish wished to propose Harold Lewetch as Life Member No. 9. By action of the members, Mr. Lewetch was voted in as a Life Member.

An announcement was made regarding the new procedure established by the Treasurer of the U. S. for obtaining the 1947 uncirculated coins direct from his office.

The "Attendance Prize" was won by Dean Murdock and the "Pot O' Gold" was won by Harold Lewetch. Each winner was required to give a five minute talk on some numismatic subject for the program.

—GEORGE D. PARVIN, Secretary

DALLAS COIN CLUB—On Thursday, May 15, 1947, the Club held its 230th meeting at the Baker Hotel with seventeen members present.

The meeting was called to order by President Jack Morris.

The story of the coinage of gold in Mexico from the first mint to the present time was given in a very interesting paper by Henry A. Yeats.

Wayne Gard and his committee made a report on the club's activity during National Coin Week.

We were delighted to have our fellow member, Lewis M. Reagan of Wichita, Kansas, with us. Mr. Reagan, who is the General Secretary of

the A. N. A., made an inspiring informal talk, and displayed a collection of coins and currency that was most educational. The exhibit outlined coinage from ancient to modern times.

—ERNEST COUCH, Secretary.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 494th. regular meeting was held in the dining room of the Abington Hotel on Thursday evening May 15th. with president James Curto presiding, and 15 members present.

President Curto welcomed Mr. Gorczyca, a new member to the Club and asked him to tell about some of his coin collecting experiences while in the Navy. Mr. Gorczyca responded briefly and promised to tell us more at our next regular meeting and bring along some of his shell money for exhibit.

President Curto appointed Benjamin F. Smith as chairman of programme committee to arrange for exhibits and speakers for future meetings.

A special meeting of the Board of Governors was arranged for May 27th., 1947 at the Abington Hotel at 7:00 P. M. to decide what items are to be retained in the Club Cabinet and Library.

—KENNETH A. FULTON, Secretary

GREENVILLE COIN CLUB—The 47th Meeting was held April 9, with 16 members present.

After the regular business the following officers were elected for the coming year; President, Geo. W. Dale, Jr.; vice president, Ernest E. Reiglenan; secretary, Earl L. Keck; treasurer, V. W. Stewart.

The Club extends a cordial invitation to all coin collectors both near and far.

—EARL L. KECK, Secretary

ILLINOIS VALLEY COIN CLUB—Regular meeting was held May 12 at the home of G. R. Tucker. President McMahon called the meeting to order with 18 members in attendance.

Mr. Duvall told that in the minting of our coins, approximately \$1.20 worth of bullion was required for \$10 worth of cents, \$2.37 for \$50 worth of nickels, \$33.86 for \$100 worth of dimes, \$84.63 for \$250 worth of quarter dollars, \$169.28 for \$500 worth of half dollars. Hoover mentioned the possibility of minting \$20 gold pieces for the San Francisco centennial. Healy told of some of the complications that faced both coin and stamp collectors when they hold meetings in Paris, France. Baird related information regarding the issue of three more commemorative coins. King displayed four different kinds of currency in the \$5 denomination and also a "two tailed" English penny he had acquired and of his efforts to determine how such a piece had come into circulation. Lane told of his discovery of a 1937 Philadelphia Mint five cent nickel, in uncirculated condition with the "iv" in five practically indistinguishable and was wondering if this may develop into another coin such as the three-legged Buffalo. McMahon commented upon the article about the Director of the Mints stand regarding an agency for coins such as the one in existence for stamps. Richards spoke of a book about the return to minting gold coins and of the committee working out the details and the possibility of doing this. His comments led to a discussion as to whether it was wise to pay the amounts presently asked for all issues of gold coins for collections. Robb read and explained another article regarding the "would be" 1943 copper cents. Sass related hearing a question on one of the radio quiz programs about "what motto appeared on all United States Coins?". This again led to a discussion as to whether the motto was actually on all coins. Tyrrell discussed the various "freak" coins that had come to light recently and explained in detail about many of the over-date coins.

John A. Robb proposed W. A. Herbst for membership and Joseph C. McMahon proposed William E. Holz for membership. Both names were presented to the club and a unanimous vote cast for their acceptance.

The balance of the evening was spent in numerous discussions of numismatic interest and before the members departed, refreshments of cake, ice cream and coffee were served to the numbers.

—GORDON R. TUCKER, Secretary

JERSEY CITY COIN CLUB—The regular meeting was held at the Pickwick Restaurant on May 15th. Nine members and two guests were present.

A numismatic item in regard to the passing of John Sinnock, chief engraver of the mint, was read by the president. Mr. Damon Douglas gave a talk on his exhibit.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Abbeiden: Paper money.

Mrs. Douglas: Medals of Washington.

Mr. Pukall: Turkistan, Japan, Indo China, Greece; Collection of dollars and parts of dollars, all of above uncirculated and proof.

Mr. Douglas: Large cent of 1847; received in Grand Jury pay envelope.

Mr. Nimmo: Four variations of 1922 Lincoln cents.

Mr. Blake: A collection of oddly numbered dollar bills.

Mr. Witzel: Great Britain, 1935 Jubilee proof crown, pattern with raised letters on edge; Roumania 5 lei, 1906 40th anniversary; China, automobile dollar, 2 Dr. Sun Yat Sen patterns with three masted junk, stormy and calm sea; New Zealand proof crown, 1935 "Waitangi."

Mr. Mathews: Types of U. S. gold from \$20 to \$1.

—EMIL VOIGT, Secretary

KANAWHA VALLEY COIN CLUB—Regular meeting held May 19, at Virginia Street Temple, Charleston. There were 18 members and guests present.

Fred Scherrep and R. A. Thompson were elected members.

The President reported that all reports of past meetings have been sent to the editor of The Numismatist.

Paul T. Ar buckle gave a talk on "U. S. Eagles and Half Eagles." He exhibited various denominations of gold coins.

Several other exhibits were made and it was agreed that they surpassed exhibits of the past.

A cordial invitation is extended to all collectors to attend our meetings.

—PAUL ARBUCKLE, Secretary pro tem

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB—The 92nd meeting was held at the Neighborhood House, Palmerton, Pa., May 15, with 37 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by the V. Pres. John Walck.

Three new members were accepted into the Club and two new applications were received.

The Annual Banquet will be held at the Y. M. C. A., Nazareth, Pa., in October. The Comm.; Mr. Barnhart, M. Strohl, F. Smith, K. Lobb.

Mr. Elsbree won first prize for the best Uncirculated Set.

Mr. Bossard won first prize for the best Circulated Set.

—K. LOBB, Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting was held at the Red Arrow Club, May 16, with 28 members and six visitors attending.

President Gerber appointed Walter Boeyer,

Secretary Pro-tem in the absence of the regular secretary.

A communication from the Awards Committee of the A. N. A. was read notifying the Milwaukee Club that they had won third prize for their National Coin Week activities.

A report was given by H. Polzer, F. Smith, and Bob Meder on their attendance at the Central States Convention.

Exhibits:

H. Collura: A set of uncirculated Peace dollars.

F. Smith: Swedish copper plate money; rare paper money; a silver bar weighing 21.69 ounces; a German civilian order medal.

W. Boeyer: Ancient Greek coins; a 1624 taler of Sax-Altenburg; sets of Lincoln cents, nickels, and dimes taken out of circulation; English schillings of Anne with and without the word "Vigo."

J. McDermott: 1913 nickel, and the 1876 CC 20c piece.

A. Bertschy: A selection of colonial paper money featuring those printed by Benjamin Franklin.

H. Polzer: Uncirculated quarters dated 1818, 1820, 1821, 1856, and the very rare 1824; uncirculated half-dollars 1821 to 1835, and a gold type set in plastic holder.

—WALTER J. BOEYER, Secretary pro tem

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 161st meeting was held at the Newark Athletic Club on May 8. Seventeen members and guests were present.

In the absence of the President, John Francis and Mr. Knoke presided.

A letter was read announcing the winning of the National Coin Week award by the New Jersey Numismatic Club. Mr. Knoke told of the success and interest by the general public in all the various exhibits. His scrap book of newspaper publicity will be exhibited at another time. Lewis Reagan read reports of other Coin Week awards throughout the country and mentioned an award banner which will be presented to the Club at a later date.

It was suggested that Mr. Wade have typed lists of books available in our Newark Club library for the use of the members.

Mr. Becker and Mr. Thatcher were unanimously elected members.

Exhibits were as follows;

Mr. Thatcher: ½ dollars from 1802 to 1946 (not complete).

Mr. Matthews: 1823 English sovereign-proof; 1910-1855 sovereign; 1888 and 1907—10 mark—Germany; 1903 Bavarian—10 marks; 1897 So. African Republic, 2-2½-10 and 50 peso—Mexico, France 20 franc; 1899-5 Rouble, Russia.

Mr. Witzel: Martin Luther coins and medals.

Mrs. Francis: English gold sovereign, 1864-1892-1894; 20 franc gold 1815.

Mr. Wade: First Charter period National Bank notes including territorial notes.

Mr. Francis: Coins of Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Mr. Reagan: Incomplete collection of \$5 and \$10 U. S. gold.

Mrs. Matthews: 1—1947 silver fox jacket in mint condition.

Mr. Blake: Bank notes issued by the National Park Bank before it became a branch of the Chase National Bank.

Mr. Henslear: N. J. cent 1787, silver dollar 1921, gold dollar 1873.

Mrs. Brookes: 5 aluminum and copper nickel coins from the Cullion Leper Colony, Philippines; International Dollar; Pedley-Ryan dollar; Widow's mite; Wam pum.

Mr. Ragot: Coins of Central American Republic; half dollars from 1805-1878; 25 National Currency notes; Two Books entitled

"Confederate and Southern State Currency" and "Cabinet of Queen Christina" published in 1742.

—MRS. DAMON G. DOUGLAS, Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—May 9, 1947 regular meeting, J. H. Spray, president, presiding. Nineteen members and one guest were present.

Topics for the evening: United States half-Dollars 1892-1947; Obsolete Banknotes; Southern States; Coins of Iberian Peninsula; Coins of the Roman Republic.

The following exhibits were made:

Damon G. Douglas: Guinea of George III, 1788 with small $\frac{1}{2}$ lion countermarked on neck.

Herbert J. Erlanger: New Acquisition: 1710 Taler of Salzburg (by Philipp Heim. Muller); 1719 Half Taler of Nostif (by Frederich Georg Nuberger); 1746 Half-Taler of Brandenburg-Ausbach (by Peter Paul Werner).

Jos. F. Maley: Confederate Notes 50c to \$100; 4 Ducats 1915 Hungary; Large Cents 1831-37-38-51-55; 5 Lire Italy 1865; Ducat 1788 Jos II; Ducat Zealand 1586; Triens-Justinian Honorius, Constantius, Heraclius; Half-Dollar 1892-proof.

L. Kusterer: Spain 4 real, Ferd. & Isabella; Portugal 1898 set of 1000, 500, 200 reis comm. 400th anniversary of the discovery of the passage to India.

Gibraltar 1802 2 & 1 Quarto of R. Keelings
1810 2 & 1 Quarto of R. Keelings
1820 2 Quarto of James Spittles
1842 Queen Victoria 2 Quarto.

Edward H. Converse: 20 crown size pieces of Spain, 19th century; 5 crown-size pieces of Portugal 19th and 20th centuries; Several punched and countermarked Spanish dollars for the West Indies.

Robert S. Holzman: Bicentennial medals of the University of Pennsylvania and of Princeton University.

H. K. Downing: 1794 Hays 46 United States cent.

Martin F. Kortjohn: Set of Vatican coins of 1940; proof set of South Africa of 1945; 4 1945 coins of Republic of Iceland; Chuckram, eight cash and four cash of Travancore 1939; 4 English nickel coins of 1947.

Mrs. R. I. Nesmith: Bronze medals of Louis Philippe I. of France.

E. T. English: Spain—Isabella & Ferdinand, gold cruzeiros, and Portugal gold cruzeiros 1498 to 1570.

Bradford Babbitt: Mexican Revolution 1811-1821. Several Morelos pieces; Congress of Chilpanzingo 8 R. L. S.; Uniface eight real of 1824 Guadalupe.

Vernon L. Brown: Four uncut sheets of the Citizens Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Mrs. Damia L. Francis: \$10 Federal Reserve Notes from San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia with signatures of Vinson.

John R. Francis: Obsolete Bank Notes: \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10 Bank of Milford, Del.; \$3 The Exeter Bank, New Hampshire; \$2 Southern Bank, Georgia; \$1 Bank of Commerce, Georgia.

Mrs. Damon G. Douglas: Obsolete Bank Notes with busts of Washington.

Otto Sghia: 50 Denarii of the Roman Republic; 15 crowns of Spain and Portugal.

The Executive Committee suggested the following topics for the June meeting: United States Silver Dollars 1793-1804; Bronze coins of the Roman Republic; Obsolete Banknotes of the New England States; Coins of Modern Greece and Turkey. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that these be the topics for the June meeting.

Mr. Deas read several interesting clippings pertaining to numismatics.

—VERNON L. BROWN, Secretary

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Thirty four members and guests were introduced at the April 14th meeting.

Hugh Davenport reported that the round trip fare to Centralia was \$4.30 and that, if 30 or more members went by train, a special car would be furnished. The questions of police protection and medals were discussed and the officers of the club were directed by motion to handle the additional details in preparation for the convention in Centralia on May 10 & 11.

Three applications for membership were read and referred to the membership committee. It was decided to hold a meeting on the regular night May 12, even though it falls the day after the Centralia meet.

George McLarty gave an interesting illustrated talk on paper money and stamps.

Displays:

John Slusher: A number of British medals.

Chet Momany: Nickel size coins and tokens.

H. Phelps: Dimes.

Geo. Manning: Tooth money of the South Seas.

—ALVIN C. ROSS, Acting Secretary

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The May 12th meeting was attended by 24 members and two guests.

Several members spoke on the highlights of the Centralia convention and the secretary was instructed to send a note of appreciation to the Lewis & Clark Hotel management and to the Garreston Camera Shop for courtesies extended. It was suggested that the next convention be opened a limited amount to the general public.

A. O. Hedmark and W. A. Donaldson suggested that the design of the Oregon Beaver ten dollar gold be adopted as the official emblem of the Oregon Numismatic Society.

Howard Hughes suggested that, since the constitution and by-laws of the society had disappeared with one of the earlier secretary-treasurers, a new one be drawn up. A committee consisting of Morris Carter, Chairman, Lloyd Ruff, Dario Salerno, Howard Hughes and Earl Toomey was appointed.

The following new members were elected: Farquhar G. Stewart, Robert Weill, Frank R. Tarsia, Ralph L. Fishback.

The special feature of the evening was a talk by Mrs. W. A. Thompson on the history of Greek coinage which tied in the various periods of art, and history.

—LLOYD L. RUFF, Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 375th meeting was held on May 21st. at the Hotel Whitcomb with 34 members and 6 guests present.

Mr. William Butler was elected to active membership.

As a prelude to the regular program, Mr. Bergstrom spoke on his experiences during the war on the Island of Yap. He described the stone money of the Islanders, stating that the limestone pieces were mainly prestige coins and did not change hands in trading.

The program of the evening consisted of a talk and a display by A. Kosoff, of scarce coins and patterns, both U. S. and foreign. Included in Mr. Kosoff's display were: Large cents from 1793 to 1846 with both varieties of the 1799. Half cents including the rare proofs. 1794 silver dollar and an 1838 dollar with reeded edge and double thickness.

Series of U. S. gold from \$1 to \$20 including the early dates. The rare 1874 \$10 gold pattern. (Only 2 struck) Series of private gold coins including the North Carolina gold

dollar and \$50 slugs. Series of Encased Postage Stamps. Many rare patterns including the \$4 Stellas.

Three crown sized commemorative gold coins of China. Many ancient Roman gold coins. Russian platinum set of 3, 6 and 12 rubles. George III Bank Token struck in platinum. (Shilling size) Patterns of Holland struck in gold, the regular issue being struck in copper.

The talk in great details was appreciated by all present and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Kosoff.

An open discussion took place after the meeting.

The following were displayed by the members: Exhibits:

Mr. Hecht: Complete sets of Indian head cents, Lincoln cents, 3c silver & nickel and 20c pieces all in uncirculated condition. Also the 1894 "S" dime.

Mr. Butler: Various U. S. coins.

Mr. Loret: Ancient bronze coins of the Roman Republic.

Mr. Smith: \$5 gold commemorative coin of China.

—ALEXANDER W. RITCHIE, Asst. Secretary

THE PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB—The

143rd meeting of the Club was called to order by Vice President Dr. E. Arthur Whitney at about 8 P. M., Tuesday evening May 20th in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, with 36 members and guests present.

It was moved, seconded and carried that proceedings for the incorporation of our club be abandoned at this time. This was done after considerable and enlightened discussion.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to David Hadley for printing and illustrating our News Letter. This sheet is sent each month to those who by reason of illness cannot attend our meetings.

William T. Zimmer, 1036 Herbert St., Phila. 24, Pa., was voted into club membership.

Robert T. Ferris, president of The Phila. Electric Co. Coin Club invited the club members to attend their last meeting, on June 3rd, until September in the Edison Bldg.

Dr. D. Arthur Whitney kindly invited us to hold our June meeting on the grounds of the Elwyn Training School in Delaware County. This invitation was graciously accepted and it was agreed, on motion, that the June 17th meeting be held there, preceded by a box supper and that an invitation be given to the Phila. Electric Co. Coin Club to join us. A committee was appointed to work out the details consisting of Robert T. Ferris, Wm. A. Schick, Jr., Dr. D. Arthur Whitney and A. Sipe.

The chance prize, an 1892 uncirculated half dollar was won by A. Sipe. The door prize, a 1930 unc. quarter was won by Wm. C. Boston.

Roy Hill, a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society visited us and brought us his clubs best wishes. He showed us large photographs of the San Francisco earthquake and damage done to the mint and the present mint there.

E. H. Havens spoke to us very informatively about "Recalling Currency Facts" covering coinage data from our first mint in Phila. to the present.

The exhibits were as follows:

Robert T. Ferris: Pictures of the National Coin week conclave in Phila. and the Phila. Electric Co. Coin Club window.

Richard T. Hooper: A collection of fine and rare half cents. His medal won for his published paper in The Numismatist in 1946.

A. H. Leatherman: A copper nickel Confederate cent dated 1861. This is a rare coin.

Howard Reeve: 95 different transportation tokens.

Clarence E. Young: A complete collection of liberty head dimes.

—ARTHUR SIPE, Secretary

PHILADELPHIA, NUMISMATIC AND ANTI-

QUARIAN SOCIETY OF—a stated meeting was held by invitation of J. Henry Scattergood, on Thursday evening, May 29, 1947. The 24 members assembled at the Haverford College Library where two addresses were given. One by Dr. Lockwood, Librarian and the other by Dr. Ralph Sargent, Professor of English. Following these addresses the members inspected the articles available in connection with the addresses, that were placed in the Library.

In view of a serious delay in the program it was necessary to omit the proposed visit to Bryn Mawr College. Upon arrival at the residence of our host, we enjoyed a fine supper which was followed by the business meeting.

The Curator of Numismatics presented an exhibit of gold coins and old paper money of the United States.

The Librarian reported that our Library at the Historical Society is in order.

The Historiographer announced the death of J. Barton Longacre on May 16, 1947. He was requested to prepare a suitable minute, copy of which is to go to Mr. Castor for the Publication Committee.

Mr. Castor reported for the Publication Committee suggesting that our recent book should be sent to all new members.

The President then appointed Mr. Haslam and Mr. Reilly as tellers of election. In the election which followed, Donald M. Steele and Hubert J. Horan, Jr. were unanimously elected.

Mr. Norris spoke of the possibility of Memorial Hall being made into a playground. This would require the removal of our coin collection now stored there. We should investigate the possibility of moving this collection to such places as The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia Art Museum or The Historical Society or to a bank or school. The President appointed a Committee to investigate this matter further. Mr. Norris was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Scattergood, Mr. Landreth, Dr. Kimball and Mr. Tatnall are to assist.

It was suggested that the officers should cooperate actively with the Committee during the summer. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried that the Committee should try to develop a long range program for the use of our coin collection.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to our host and hostess for a splendid program and a delicious dinner.

—N. WISTAR WOOD, Secretary

RICHMOND COIN CLUB—The seventieth regular meeting was held on May 2, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Lewis, 421 North Boulevard, Apt. 10. Eight members and one guest were present.

It was suggested that another attempt be made to interest the *Richmond Times Dispatch* in printing a weekly column in its Sunday paper on coins and coin lore. It was noted that for some time they have carried an article each week on stamps. Much discussion resulted and many past experiences in trying to get this publicity were recalled. No definite action was taken at this meeting but it is presumed that the subject will be called up again.

Each member present was asked to tell how he happened to start the hobby and to give a few of the high spots in his devious pursuit of the same. Many humorous incidents were related and a number of pitfalls were uncovered into which the less experienced might have stumbled. A refreshing evening was enjoyed.

Mr. Lewis exhibited his type sets of U. S. coins.

Mr. Nielsen exhibited some uncirculated large cents and his 1792 "Liberty Parent of Science and Industry" cent.

—JAMES A. JOHNSON, JR., Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—The 129th meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. on April 24.

Our exhibit material was scheduled to be odd and curious monies, and transportation tokens. The members could hardly understand why Steve Bibler brought so much gold to the meeting, but we finally figured that it might come under the heading of odd and curious because most of us don't have any. Howard Glickert displayed his freaks which included blank planchets of every denomination and many of our regular issues struck in metals not appropriated them. There were silver (cents), bronze nickels, etc. Bob Barclay displayed siege and cob pieces.

Nels Sundsted gave an interesting talk on the history of transportation tokens; C. S. Jefferson displayed the different types of metals and materials used; Horrace Oliver had a fine display from all over the U. S.; Gus Nilson displayed only English, French and Nuremberg tokens. This last display was very pleasing to the eye because they go in for large brilliantly colored plastics with every hue in the rainbow. Gus has some 4300 different trans. tokens. Paul Fouts displayed transportation tokens from Oregon, Hawaii and Alaska. He uses these collections as an "in" when making contacts relating to his insurance business in these territories. (Try that on your piano, boys!)

These displays were so interesting and so varied and so well planned by Mr. Sundsted, who had charge of the topic for the evening that we ran overtime and had to dispense with the usual auction.

—GENE De NISE, Secretary

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—350th Meeting, held May 13, at the Museum of Fine Arts, President Wurtz presiding with ten members present.

Due to the absence of Mr. MacIntosh we were unable to have a report on the progress of the distribution of the wooden nickel commemorating the Club's 35th Anniversary.

It was voted to have our regular June Meeting instead of the usual June Picnic. No meetings will be held in July and August as in years before.

Through the efforts of Chief Petty Officer Cotter, Retired and the local Navy Recruiting Office the members enjoyed two very interesting Reels of Motion Pictures, entitled, "The Silent Service," and "Fury in The Pacific."

—G. L. SANDBURG, Secretary

WASHINGTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting was held at the U. S. National Museum on Monday, 2 June with President

Jones presiding. Twenty-four members and four guests were present.

An open discussion was held in which several members participated on the subject of Honorary Membership in the Society.

In compliance with Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of the Society, Reverend Arthur B. Coole was unanimously elected to Honorary Membership.

C. Shirley Leachman delivered to the Society a certificate of participation in National Coin Week presented by the President of the American Association. The certificate was accepted with thanks by President Jones.

The Society voted to authorize the expenditure of ten dollars for prizes for the quiz part of the evenings program.

Dr. Riley Moore announced that the pre-war coin display blocks were again available from a New York City dealer.

Roy Licari donated as a door prize uncirculated one cent pieces of 1944, 5, 6, and 7.

Roger S. Cohen who specialized in the collection of United States coins was elected to membership in the Society.

E. L. Weikert introduced as the speaker of the evening, our member, Colonel P. O. Sigler, U. S. Army, who gave a most interesting and instructive talk on the use of playing cards as money.

On the conclusion of Colonel Siegler's talk, a quiz program on United States coins was conducted by Mr. Leachman.

—CAPT. O. H. DODSON, USN,

Secretary-Treasurer

WICHITA COIN CLUB—The May meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. on Friday evening, May 16, with twelve members present.

Mr. Reagan reported a fine meeting at Dallas. M. C. Budd of Albuquerque, N. Mex. was a guest. J. I. Zimmer, formerly of Youngstown, Ohio, but now a resident of Albuquerque visited with our local Secretary, C. B. Edwards while en route.

Mr. Reagan exhibited several interesting bills issued by the Republic of Texas around 1840. All were redeemed by Texas.

Mr. Rumpf exhibited recent issues of Canadian coins, also various Canadian coins in older dates.

Mr. Spore exhibited various coins in plastic holders, which were his own design and manufacture.

With Lt. Col. Mears and Mr. Ralph Brown and Mr. Zimmer, all coin collectors A 1, it is the consensus of opinion that next place a new coin club is in order, is Albuquerque, what say, boys?

There being no business further, the meeting adjourned, with the announcement that the June meeting will be held on the regular date, the third Thursday.

—C. B. EDWARDS, Secretary

If all the 5-cent pieces coined in the United States since 1866 were laid flat side by side in a single row, they would reach around the earth at the equator with a good many miles to spare.

It is not generally known that the nickel used in our 3-cent pieces was mined in this country and then sent to England in the form of matte for refining.